THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 270 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,600,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama etc.,
Kobe	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annuam on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON, BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

49, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE.

Messrs. MATHRADAS & Co., Canada uilding, Home Street, Bombay, will be pleased to entertain applications for Subagencies in Mofussil centres.

As Agents for the "QUEEN," "EQUITABLE," "NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE," and "STATE" (Fire Offices), the "EAGLE & BRITISH DOMINIONS" (Marine) and "GENERAL ACCIDENT" (Motor, Horse and Accidents) we can grant the most favourable rates and conditions for risks in and outside Bombay. Apply to

COLIN M. ROSS.
Managing Partner.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY YOUR LUCK

2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES

WHERE?
AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS.

We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.

Brands.	Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test)	Rs. 8-3-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° (,, ,,)	,, 7-14-0 ,, ,,

The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop.

Buyers will be given delivery free of charge.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stock of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.

Intending buyers shonld communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE

(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)

Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, and at
Calcutta, Delhi and Rangoon.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti
(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.	
Local	30	5	per annum
Up-country	35	6	per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. z

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN—whose reputation as an upto date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 695

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2, Model Rs. 295. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

M. H. DAWOOD & Co.—House, Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agents No. 34, Church Gate Street, Fort. Trial solicited. 671

MATRIMONIAL.

A Famous Brahmin aged forty-two, wishes to marry a vegetarian Hindu widow or young lady of the age of 22 or 22. Please communicate with HOOCHAPPA, Rose Villa, Hans Lane, Dadar, Bombay. 712

LOST.

LOST—One MALTESE PUDDLE with long white hair—brown spots below the eyes, named "Freny." Finder will be rewarded. Information given to the Police FRAMROZE A MODY, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi. 703

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—EXPERT, knowing mechanical works, MOTOR DRIVER. Wages according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 664

WANTED—Immediately experienced competent MOTOR LORRY DRIVERS. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person to the CENTURY TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum. 687

WANTED—In an Indian State, a trained EUROPEAN LADY as TEACHER, Kindergarten, Music, Painting. salary Rs. 125 per mensem to start with, with prospects of increase. Address giving references and copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 633

WANTED—Qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS and SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, during the ensuing Kartiki Fair for duty lasting about 2 weeks from 22nd November, 1917. The Sanitary Inspectors will receive a salary of Rs. 2 per day and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons from Rs. 2 to 3 with actual travelling expenses. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th of November, 1917. V. S. TAMBE, Chief Officer, Municipality Pandharpur. 660

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Three qualified NURSES for our Plague Hospital. Indians only need apply. Apply to SETH AMBALAL SARABHAI, Mirzapur, AHMEDABAD. 706

WANTED by an established firm HINDU SALESMEN for Mill Stores, Chemicals, Colours, etc.; handsome salary to experienced men. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 399, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 704

WANTED—An exppert SHORTHAND TYPIST to join service immediately. Must be prepared for touring. Please state terms and enclose copies of testimonials to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 709

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Honours in English. One knowing Persian preferred. Pay from Rs. 70 to 80 according to qualifications. Those who have worked satisfactorily as English teachers in higher standards may apply. The selected candidate will have to begin his work from the 1st December 1917. Apply, with copies of testimonials, before the 25th of November to, the SECRETARY, High School Board, Siddhpur. 694

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION as a Tutor. Secretary or Correspondent, by a competent Graduate. Apply to Box No. 392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 666

A YOUNG ENERGETIC HINDU, having ten years' experience and good reference, seeks SITUATION as Accountant or Head Clerk. Write to Box No. 396, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 683

WANTED—Leisure hour work by an energetic Hindu thoroughly conversant with Double Entry Book-keeping and type-writing and experienced in giving tuitions. Apply to Box No. 398, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 696

AGRICULTURAL SPECIALIST—Seeks an engagement as Estate Manager or Capitalist as Partner, assures good profits in Cocoanuts, Papaya, Banana, Cashewnuts, Casaurina, and Coffee cultivations. Excellent references. Write to "X. K." c/o Postmaster, Mazagon. 693

WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND or NEW BOILER in good condition. Apply with particulars to Box No. 401 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 711

WANTED—CRUDE OIL ENGINE about 20 B.H.P. Apply sharp with particulars to HARILAL KANJI, Narsinh Hindoo Lodge, Crawford Market Telephone No. 2710. 648

WANTED—Used Blank Spools of TYPEWRITER RIBBONS. For price, apply N. H. DAROOWALA, 113, Esplanade Road. 630

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

FOR SALE—2 DINAMOS. One Dinamo with combine Steam Engine. 105 Volts, 250 Amps, 300 Revs. complete with switch-board. One Dinamo, 2,2000 volts. 19/7 Amps. Apply DAWOODBHOY N. CHOONIA, Kamatipura, No. 66 Shuklaji Street. 702

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One COMPOUND NON-CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE by Messrs. Brazil Holloborough & Straker. High Pressure Cylinder 9in. dia. stroke 18in. One BOILER CORNISH 16 N.H.P. 16ft. by 5ft. Working pressure 160 lbs. per sq.inch., Single flue, by William Arnott & Co., Glasgow. One STEAM ENGINE 16in. by 32in. with expansion valves by Messrs. T. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield. May be seen at the Napier Foundry, Foras Road, Byculla. Apply to the Manager. Napier Foundry, 158. Foras Road. Byculla. Bombay. 705

TO BE LET.

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1917, at 3 p.m (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

1. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.
2. Forwarding accounts of the Board of 1916-17.
3. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding Annual Report of the Institute for 1916-17.
4. Letter from Mr. Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
5. Notice of motion from the Honourable Sir Dinsha Edalji Wacha, Kt., seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For expressing regret at the death of Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban.
6. Letter from Mr. R. G Mehimkar—Regarding the condition of a lane off Fergusson Road.
7. Letter from Mr. Nusserwanji Hormusji Mithaiwalla—Regarding nuisance caused by the accumulation of mud and water near his residence on the Sun Mill Road.
8. Letter from Mr. Ghanasham Harischandra Rele—Regarding the charge made by the Bombay Electric and Tramways Company for the supply of electric energy in cases in which the consumption for a quarter falls below 40 units
9. Letter from Mr. Shridhar R. Bagwe—Suggesting that certain lanes on either side of Lamington Road may be named.
10. Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, G. Ward Ratepayers' Association—Forwarding a note on the subject of the Development of Mahim.
11. Letters from Mr. Wamanrao Hurrischandrajee—Offering suggestions for removing the inconvenience felt by the public owing to shortage of tram cars.
12. Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Luxmidas—Inviting attention to an article regarding vegetable milk called "Solac" which resembles cow's milk, and requesting that a report on the subject may be published for the benefit of the public.
13. Letter from Mr. Krishnarao Narayan Rane—Suggesting a re-distribution of seats of Councillors.
14. Letters from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani—Forwarding communications regarding "Loka-Rajya," etc.
15. Letter from Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Managing Trustee, Framji Cowasji Institute—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution regarding the location of the Framji Cowasji Institute Building in a central part of the reclaimed Framji Cowasji Tank land.
16. Memorial from the tindals and laskars of the Fire Brigade Department—Bringing to notice their hardships and grievances.
17. Letter from Bai Mariambai P. Sajan—Regarding Municipal requisition for the conversion of the basket privies at her premises at Matharpakhady Road into water closets.
18. Letter from Mr. Parashram V. Joglekar and others—Regarding accumulation of water in certain low-lying places on the western side of the G. I. P. Railway line at Sion.
19. Letter from Mr. Bhimji Jethabhai Kandawalla and others—Regarding inadequate lighting arrangement at Musjid Street.
20. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Municipal Reform Association—Forwarding a resolution regarding a proposal to restrict the payment of fees to the members of the Standing Committee who are not salaried servants of Government.
21. Letter from Mr. Cawashah M. Taleyarkhan, Vakil, High Court, on behalf of Mr. Hirjibhai Hormusji—Regarding the nuisance caused by a c'oke in the storm-water gully trap at his client's premises at Khetwadi Main Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

22—25. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

26. Recommending sanction to a chawl at Goa Street, being leased for a period of 3 years for the accommodation of bigaries of the Health Department.

27. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the nuisance caused by the accumulation of dirty water at premises No. 213, DeLisle Road, and by the drains thereat, Mr. Edulji Bejanji be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

28. Recommending a grant of Rs. 11,367 for the purchase of bullocks and hire of labour carts and motor lorries.

29. Recommending grants on account of unexpended balances of grants for the year 1915-16, and previous years, etc.

30. Recommending a grant of Rs 46,132-2-0 to meet charges incurred in excess of the Budget grants for the year 1916-17.

31. Recommending a grant of Rs. 41,398-13-7 for being credited to the Municipal Lands and Buildings Fund and a grant of Rs. 25,146-12-1 for adding to the Street Improvement Grant.

32. Recommending that if the proposal to terminate the present lease of Government land at Bapty Road used for labourers' quarters and a milchcattle stable and to obtain a fresh lease of the site for the erection of an incinerator and, pending its installation, for use as a refuse loading depot, be approved a grant of Rs. 4,550 be made for preparing the site for the depot.

33. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of Broach Street, Dana Bunder, Mandvi, Mr. Ramji Bharmal be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

34—35. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

36. Recommending a grant of Rs. 22,155-3-7 to adjust the payment of law charges in connection with the suit filed by the Municipality against the G. I. P. Railway Company regarding the lines laid across the Sewri-Kolivada Road.

37. Recommending sanction to the Superintendent of Markets and his staff being allowed to occupy Municipal quarters free of rent.

38. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the provision of water mains and fire hydrants in Lady Hardinge Road, Mr. Girdhardas Govindji and others be informed that the matter is receiving attention.

39. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the action taken by the Municipality in respect of their smelteries at Pydhonie, Messrs. Raoji Aba and others be informed that their request cannot be complied with.

40. Government Letter—Confirming the revised bye-laws relating to the Schools Committee.

41. Further consideration of the proposition for obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of improving the condition of Tulsirampada at Chinchpokli.

Letters from the Commissioner—

42. Requesting sanction to a revised regular line being prescribed for a portion of Abdul Rehman Street.

43. Requesting approval to a proposal for widening Hancock Bridge.

44. Requesting sanction to a license fee of rupee one being fixed for trades or operations not ordinarily licensable.

45. Regarding the question of planting trees along the New Nagpada Road.

46. Forwarding returns of food-stuffs destroyed by the Markets Department.

47. Submitting a report regarding a fire which broke out in Prag Mahal near Dhobitalao and the question of obtaining legal powers for controlling the storage of cinema films.

48. Requesting sanction to new numbers being fixed to houses in Lower Colaba Road and to the Military buildings in Upper Colaba.

Notices of motions—

49. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit—For appointing Mr. S. C. Dhondy to be a member of the Tramways Committee.

50. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the advisability of continuing the reclamation of the storm-water reservoir at Tardeo in view of the flooding of several parts of the city.

51. From Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar—For appointing a Committee to draft a representation to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, asking for adequate representation of the Municipality on the Provincial and the Viceregal Council.

Schools Committee's Letters—

52. Regarding a scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in Bombay.

53. Requesting sanction to the appointment of a havaldar for their office and to an increase in the salary of a peon.

54. Regarding the question of the admission of Primary School teachers and other employes of the Schools Committee to the benefits of the Municipal Pension, etc., Rgulations.

55. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

Letters from the Commissioner—

56.—Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

57. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1917.

58. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

59. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

60. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

61. Regarding the question of prescribing a procedure for securing to the Corporation an opportunity of making representations and submitting objections to Government before sanction is accorded to the laying of new railway lines across public streets.

62. Requesting approval to a proposal to build a poultry house as part of the work of remodelling the Arthur Crawford Markets.

63. Forwarding for adoption draft regulations for leave allowances of Municipal officers and servants when called out for military duty under the Indian Defence Force Rules.

64. Suggesting a revision of the scale of fees to be charged for the cutting off and restoration of water connections.

65. Regarding the question of the execution by the Bombay Municipality of distress warrants issued by Municipalities under section 83 (2A) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

66. Regarding the question of paving the footpaths on Queen's Road.

Notices of motions—

67. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining certain particulars regarding the filling in of wells and water cisterns in the City and the prevalence of malaria.

68. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For obtaining a list of thoroughfares in the City which are in need of foot-paths.

69. From Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar—For inviting attention to the inadequate lighting of the west end of Musjid Street near Bapu Khote Street.

70. From Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar—For obtaining certain particulars in connection with the extension of the Tramway lines along King's Way.

71. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report regarding the removal of an encroachment upon a public passage leading from Mahim station to Mahim Bazaar Road.

72. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—For obtaining a report as to the expenditure involved in certain proposals for granting a special war allowance to Municipal employes.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

73. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,148-2-9 to supplement the grant for the work of constructing the Salsette Inspector's quarters, etc., at Kirol, near Ghatkoper.

74. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 2,664 to meet the cost of providing kerosene oil tanks at different ward chowkies.

75. Recommending sanction to an excess of Rs. 1,615-11-4 in connection with the work of duplicating the sewer from Charni Road to Sandhurst Bridge being met as proposed.

76. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the condition of Maharaj's Wadi at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, Mr. Ishwarlal T. Treasurywala and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

77. Recommending that the letters from Messrs. W. Miranda, and others regarding the condition of Gangabowdi Lane, Mazagon, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

78. Recommending that the Commissioner may be authorized to lay a pipe drain in Lohar Chawl Street, Mahim Bazaar Road.

79. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 970, to meet excess expenditure due to repairs to a Municipal bungalow at Worli Hill.

80. Forwarding a return regarding the enforcement of sanctions for the removal of unauthorized works.

81. Recommending sanction to the expenditure incurred on Loan Works during the year 1916-17, in excess of the revised estimates.

82 Recommending that in reply to their letter, on behalf of Mr. N. S. Colabawalla, regarding certain nuisances in F. & G. Wards, Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

83. Recommending that in reply to their letter, on behalf of Messrs. Shavakshaw D. Kerawalla and Ruttonshaw D. Kerawalla, Messrs. Unwalla, Peerozshaw and Papa, Solicitors, be informed that the construction of an underground latrine and urinal at Cavel is not practicable.

84. Approving subject to the Corporation's sanction, of a contract being entered into by the Commissioner with Messrs. Hormusji Bhicaji Shroff & Co., for the supply of diets to the Municipal Hospitals.

85—87. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

88. Approving subject to the Corporation's sanction, of the contract entered into with the "Times of India" Press being varied so as to allow payment at an increased rate of 50 per cent.

89. Recommending sanction to the payment, as a war measure, of a temporary special allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to all Municipal employees drawing salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200 per mensem.

90. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regardng the condition of Carnac and Argyle Roads and the cross streets in the vicinity, Mr. Purshottam Hirjee be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

91. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by certain smelteries in Shaik Memon Street, Mr. Fulchand Kasturchand and others be informed that action is being taken for the removal of the smelteries.

92. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding municipal requisitions for the conversion of basket privies into water closets in Parel Village, Mr. Ganpat P. Parelkar and others be informed that for the present action is taken in respect of the worst cases of privies only and that in such cases action cannot be deferred indefinitely.

Letters from the Commissioner—

93. Requesting sanction to a steam roller being sold to the Indian Munitions Board, Simla.

94. Regarding the principles which should govern the liabilities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, in respect of the width of over-bridges.

95. Intimating that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to award the Edward Medal to Newarti Kushaba, a labourer employed at the Love Grove outfall works, for gallantry displayed by him in trying to rescue two of his fellow labourers on the occasion of an accident at the works.

96. Requesting sanction to certain rules of the Fire Brigade being modified as proposed in the letter.

97. Requesting sanction to an estimate for the work of laying water pipes, etc. in the Ballard Estate amounting to Rs. 40,785.

98. Forwarding for approval plans and estimates for the construction of chawls for balakhores and bigaries of F. Ward.

99. Regarding the question of providing Tramway shelters at the Crawford Market and Dhobi Talao.

100. Requesting sanction to a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 487-8-0 being paid to the heirs of a deceased fitter who was employed in the Municipal Workshops.

101. Furnishing certain particulars regarding the conservancy staff.

102. Submitting a report on the question as to whether the whole or any part of G Ward should be included in a scheme under the Town Planning Act.

103. Schools Committee's letter Requesting sanction to the payment of a temporary Special War Allowance to their staff.

104. Notice of Motion from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing an opinion that it is not desirable to increase property tax during the continuance of the war, and for obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the feasibility of curtailing Municipal expenditure during 1918-19 so as to bring it within the income at the current year's rates of taxations.

105. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1916-17 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

106—107. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (106) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (107) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

108. Regarding the question of prohibiting the use of any but authorized weights and measures in Bombay.

109. Regarding the Kutchra depots at Dhobi Talao and Null Bazaar.

110. Regarding a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

111. Regarding a proposal to acquire the set-back land at premises Nos. 498-500, Abdul Rehman Street, and to lease it to the owner of the premises on certain terms.

112. Regarding a proposal to lease a plot of land belonging to Government for the extension of the Erskine Road Market.

113. Regarding the estimates of the cost of widening Cadell Road and Mahim Bazaar Cross Road and of constructing storm-water drains therein.

114. Regarding the question of modifying certain Standing Orders regarding the amount to be spent from revenue on capital works.

115. Regarding a proposal to sell the Powai Pumping Plant to the Government of Madras.

116. Regarding the condition of the Bombay Water-supply.

117. Regarding a proposal for the appointment of a Conservancy Superintendent.

118. Regarding a proposal to remove carcasses of animals in a covered vehicle.

119. Regarding the question of the regulation of the vehicular traffic in the City.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 10th November 1917.

NOTICE.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT for quarter ending 30-6-17 have been published in the Municipal Office and at other conspicuous places.

N. S. KARANJIA,
Vice President,
707 Kurla Municipality.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 12 noon (S.T.) on Monday, the 19th November 1917, for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between 1st March and 31st December 1917, on the B. B & C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System and Branches.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco and Carr. Superintendent, Parel, on payment of annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

Church Gate Street,
10th November, 1917. 700

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June 1917, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per 5 per cent Preference Share of Rs. 500 each, free of Income Tax and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 190 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 95 per share of Rs. 250 each, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 21st November, 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on ordinary week days and upto 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays, at the registered office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, to those shareholders whose names were on the register on the 1st instant.

Dividend Warrants will be duly posted to shareholders.

KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1917.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK willl be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant those days being Public Holidays (Divali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th November, 1917. 644

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 13th, 14th & 15th instant, being Public Holidays the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 679

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay at 6-30 p.m., on MONDAY, 12th November, 1917.

AGENDA:

1. To discuss the question of a donation from the Club funds in connection with "Our Day" Meeting to be held on the 12th December, 1917.
2. To consider an application from the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, Bombay.
3. To consider any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary.

Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 25th October, 1917. 443

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of November 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1917.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To confirm the carrying of Rs. 2,300 out of the prifits of the year ended 30th June 1917 to the Reserve Fund Account.
(4) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ranchordas Vijbhucandas Mehta as a Director.
(5) To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
(6) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(7) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th day of Nov. 1917 to the 25th day of November, 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bomay, 24th Oct. 1917.

698.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY the 19th day of November 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1917.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Maganlal Thakordas as a Director.
(4) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(6) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 10th day of November 1917 to the 25th day of November 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries & Mangers

Bomay, 24th Oct. 1917.

697.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th November, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business, viz:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1917.
To declare a dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1917.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th November 1917 to 3rd Dec. 1917. (both days inclusive.)

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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. SOPHIE ISAAC DAVID and Messrs. ELIAS DAVID DAVID and JOSEPH DAVID DAVID have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, containing by admeasurement 689 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 3 and 15, New Nos. 4819 and 4845, Old Survey Nos. 1505, 1364 and 1365 and New Survey No. 9130, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward Nos. 1124 and 1181 and Street Nos. 14, 16 and 18 and 20, 17 and 19, all which premises are situate at Medows Street and Ropewalk Street, within the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Medows Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by Ropewalk Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Currimbhoy Mahomed Nensi (the gulley between which and the property under description is in common use between the said two properties by virtue of an agreement, dated the 15th day of December, 1873, and made between one N. J. Abraham, the then owner of the property under description and one Nusserwanji Dinshaw Sawyer, the then owner of the other property,) and on or towards the South by the property of the late Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1917.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

658

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF ESPLANADE ROAD, AND MEDOWS STREET FORT, KNOWN AS "ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS."

Under instructions from Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, the sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick and with the approval of the Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay in order to wind up the estate and utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction, on the premises on the day and the time hereunder mentioned:—

On MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the buildings, messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of the Esplanade Road and Medows Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,155 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 82, New No. 4919, Old Survey No. 1384, and New Survey No. 9454, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward, Ward Nos. 1155, and 1156, Street Nos. 57, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Medows Street, on or towards the West by the Esplanade Road, on or towards the North by the angle formed by the junction of the Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustees, or Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Advocate-General of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Resident Engineer, Harbour Branch, Extension G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY the 4th January, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at Musjid Station Road, the building materials of the following properties:—

At Musjid Station Road, Land Plan No. 61 case No. XV, Ward B, Municipal Street No. 8-9, a three storied building.

Case No. XIV, Ward B, Municipal Street Nos. 10-12 a two storied building.

Case No. XI, Ward B, Municipal Street Nos. 12-13, a four storied building.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES GENTS' NEW BOOTS AND SHOES AND 14 BALES LADIES' SECOND HAND OVERCOATS, SHIRTS (Gents'), SCARLET COATS AND MORNING COATS.

THIS DAY MONDAY the 12th day of November, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of K. C. MARROTT Esq., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. AMANULLAH, the following:—

3 cases containing 242 pairs Gents' New Boots and Shoes.
5 bales each containing 100 Ladies' second-hand overcoats.
1 bale containing 300 shirts (Gents').
3 bales containing 375 Pensioners scarlet coats.
5 bales each containing 100 old morning coats.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Thakkar Meghji Laxmidas at Sheth Himatlal Dayabhai's Godown at Dariaskan Gully and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Marwadi Jetaji Lakhaji.

50 cases Japanese Camphor each case of 80 tins each tin of ¾lb. each containing 24 bundles—960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COPRA, MAIZE, NUTMEG, GROUNDNUTS, TAPIOCA FLAKE AND FLOUR, RICE, BLACK PEPPER, COFFEE, CINCHONA BARK, CASSIA, SANDALWOOD, BUFFALO AND COW HIDES, ETC., EX. S. S. "PANJIM AND DAMAO."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th and SATURDAY, the 17th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government the following cargo ex. the above vessels:—

3,000 bags copra, 181 bags maize, 45 bags maize sweepings, 80 bags nutmeg, 765 bags groundnuts, 110 bags tapioca flake, 50 bags tapioca flour, 700 bags rice, 150 bags black pepper, 400 bags coffee, 104 bundles buffalo horns, 36 bundles cinchona bark, 11 bundles Peruvian bark, 212 bundles cassia, 1,840 bundles rattans, 160 bundles sandalwood, 2,000 pieces buffalo and cow hides, 10 cases mace.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid for, and the goods must be removed within 10 days from the date of sale. All the goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

If not cleared by the 10th day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot, or part of the same, until cleared to cover extra charges, etc., due by the cargo.

AUCTION SALE OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, ETC., DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.), in the Shop of K. D. & Brothers at Girgaum Sandhurst Road Cross Lane (near West End Cinema) by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

A large quantity of Cinemotograph Films and Cinema machines, accessories etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
AND
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO'S
CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS
"OUR DAY"
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON.
The Famous London Farce:—
"THE GLAD EYE"
THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS WILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE "OUR DAY" FUND. ALL EXPENSES OF PROVIDING THE THEATRE, LIGHT, ADVERTISEMENTS AND THE STAFF CONTRIBUTED BY THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PROGRAMMES, BUTTON-HOLES AND CHOCOLATES WILL BE SOLD BY THE LADIES WORKING FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUND
BOOK SEATS THIS MORNING.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY).
BANK HOLIDAY
MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
Last week's great new success:
"THE WARE CASE"

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.
By Special Request:—
"STORY OF THE ROSARY"

WEDNESDAY, BANK HOLIDAY
AT 9-30 P.M.
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

THURSDAY, BANK HOLIDAY
MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"YE GODS:"

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"HINDLE WAKES"

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
"BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE."

SATURDAY NIGHT AT 9-30.
"BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE"

Night price: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8
Booking at Rose & Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—Till 1 p.m

NEW PICTURE BILL
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 6-45 P.M. ONLY.
"BETROTHED"
"TWEEDLEDUM WISHES TO BECOME A HERO"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
To-night. To-night.
SPECIAL DIWALI WEEK PROGRAMME
An Ambrosio Masterpiece
"LA GORGONA"
OR THE
VIRGIN OF THE LAMP.
5,000 Feet. by 4 Reels.
SEM BENELLI
A GREAT HISTORICAL FILM
A GORGEOUS CLASSIC SPECTACLE
UNIQUE ITALIAN SETTINGS
GLORIOUS PAGEANTRY
AN ABSOLUTE NOVELTY.
Also showing
screaming two-reel KEYSTONE Comedy
featuring
SYD. CHAPLIN (Charlie's Bro.)
Thrice nightly—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.

EARN Rs. 3 AND 30 A DAY.
EARNING GUARANTEED
above on machines worth Rs. 215 and Rs. 1,500 respectively; and the working is so easy. Won't you try to turn your leisure to a profitable end? Highly spoken of by the late Viceroy and Governor General of Bengal.
THE
Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India.)
303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
and at
CALCUTTA, DELHI AND RANGOON

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE. EDWARDES
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
Presents
LAST FEW NIGHTS ONLY
of the
PRESENT GAIETY REVUE CO.
in the
REVUE SERIAL
THE BANG GIRLS
A NIGHT IN PARIS
Special Features:—
TANGO DANCES
PARISIAN COSTUMES
Owing to the enormous success of the Melbournes in Madras the present Gaiety Artists will remain for a few nights only and will give a change nightly.

Thursday 15th Nov.
GALA ATTRACTION
in
VAUDIVILLES
including the famous
HUMAN FROG

Friday 16th Nov.
Special Night
THE SCARLET DA DIES

Saturday 17th Nov.
FAREWELL appearance
of the
BANG GIRLS ALL THERE
when the famous Bathing Scene will be shown.

Sunday 18th Nov. and Monday 19th Nov.
Grand debut of
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
Soubrette and Dancer
including
OUR GAIETY ARTISTS.

Commencing Tuesday November 20th
TOM MELBOURNE
TOM MELBOURNE
REVUE
REVUE
AND
COMEDY Co.
COMEDY Co.
The Show which has Broken all Records
NOW
PLAYING TO PACKED HOUSES IN MADRAS
In selections from their Vast and Extensive Repertoire of
Latest Songs, Dances, Sketches, Burlesque from Modern Musical Comedies, Revues, Etc.
including
ALBERT MORROW
King of PRESTIDICITATEURS in an ENTERTAINMENT
selected from
1001 Novelties & Surpises 1001.

"OUR DAY"
SPECIAL GRAND PERFORMANCE
on MONDAY, the 12th November,
at 7-0 P.M. (S.T.)
in aid of
"OUR DAY" WAR FUND
under the patronage of
Mr. F. A. M. H. VINCENT M.V.O.
Police Commissioner, Bombay
at
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tele. 1882.
The entire proceeds of the House will be handed over to the above cause.

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FOR
CUSTOMERS
OF CULTURED TASTE.
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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
Every evening at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
The Laughable Satire
"THE ROTTERS"
Tuesday and Wednesday 13th & 14th at 9-30
The world-famous play
"ROMANCE"
by EDWARD Shelton
For the first time out East.
THURSDAY 15TH
Irene Vanbrugh's delightful comedy
"HER HUSBAND'S WIFE"
FRIDAY 16TH
"KICK IN"
Saturday 17th
"CHARLIE'S AUNT"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
EXCELSIOR CINEMA
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL!
THE
"IRON CLAW"
2 Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30. 8-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE PRESENTS
DERWENT HALL CAINE
DERWENT HALL CAINE
DERWENT HALL CAINE
Son of the world-famous author
IN
"CRIME and PUNISHMENT"
A Gold Rooster Play in 5 acts.
"ONE DEATH—and thousands of lives restored to existence. For some useless life a thousand lives saved from decay and death. Shall not one little crime be effaced and atoned by a million good deeds?" So ran Rodion Raskolnikoff's creed in the book which was responsible for his being expelled from the University, but which elected him the leader of a secret brotherhood which admired him. The law proving too hot for him, he is finally forced to flee to America, still preaching his same doctrine.
DERWENT HALL CAINE AS "RODION"
PATHE'S GAZETTE
EMPIRE COMEDIES
Popular Prices Rs. 2 to 4 annas.
EMPIRE
For the Pick of the Pictures.

Once again a tip for you.
The pretty acrobatic American is in our midst for only five days more. Don't let her leave you without exhibiting her fascinating prowess as a charming huntress of dreadful, dangerous villains.
"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"
is simply unsurpassable in her daring and valour in her last two episodes
1. "THE RESURRECTION OF GOLD BAR"
2. "THE WOLF OF LOS ALAMOS"
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD—opp. Cama Baug.)
The usual other programme.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TO-NIGHT
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
The best known and best dressed woman in America
IN
"PATRIA"
A great Patriotic Film
Intensely sensational and superbly acted'

DUTY OR LOVE	SERAJEVO TRAVEL.	PATHE GAZETTE	LUKE LEANS
Drama Cold	Cold.	Latest	to Literary Comic.

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily Saturday and Sunday Matinee 5 p.m.
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865	x	75	.. ..	Rs. 82	each nett.
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880	x	90	.. ..	Rs. 105	" "
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as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only.

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G. W. M. REYNOLDS. (WITH COMPLETE ILLUSTRATIONS).

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Superior Watches

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Nickel Case Rs. 11.
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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 9th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	300
" " Imports	13,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	21.55
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	31.95
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) .. .. { Jan.	26.82
{ Mar.	26.34
{ May	26.14
New Orleans 10 a.m .. .. { Jan.	25.67
{ March	25.38

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 9th.

New Contracts

Months	Closing prices.
January	21.49
February	21.41
March	21.32
April	21.24
May	21.16

Old Contracts

Months,	To-day's price.
November	20.05
Nov.-Dec.	19.60
Dec.-Jan.	19.45
Jan.-Feb.	19.35
Feb.-Mar.	19.26
Mar.-Apl.	19.17
Apl.-May	19.09
May-June	19.01
June-July	18.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	30.40
March	30 00
May	29.90

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	24.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 9th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.80
" Fully Good	17.05
" Fine	17.30
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.30
" " " Fully Good	18.55
" " " Fine	18.80
" Broach Good	19.94
" " Fully Good	20.12
" " Fine	20.30
" Scinde Good	16 80
" " Fully Good	17.05
" " Fine	17.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov 9th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	
" Forwarded	65,000
" Imports	184,000
" Stock	461,000
Actual Weekly Sales	25,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 8th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent	1,090
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅞
Demand Bills	4,75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	86½

New York, Nov. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	47,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	34,000
" to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York Jan.	26.92
" " Mar	26.45
" " May	26.21
Spot Cotton at New York	
" at New Orleans	27.63
Futures at New Orleans Jan	25.88
" Mar.	25.53
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	39⅜

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	156,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	16,000
" " to France and Continent ..	9,000
" " to Japan	14,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,058,000
" " at Interior Ports	830,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 9th

Bar Silver Spot	43 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills' 3 months ..	5 1/8
" " " 6 " ..	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55⅝
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan ..	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55
Ex. on London at Paris .. France	27.39

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 9th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov 9th

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. sellers	595
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Buyers	600

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/16 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov Nominal	21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. ..	2/7½

PLAGUE

90 per cent. Cure guaranteed by Mixed Treatment (Serum-Injections and Antiseptic (Mixtures) if informed within 24 hours of the attack.

DR. P. S. GANLA, M. D.,

SERUM-THERAPIST.

Specialist in Consumption & Scrofula

BOMBAY No 8.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Nov. 10.

The Ginners Report received to-day gives 7,150,000 bales ginned up to 1st November, against 8,624,000 bales last year, and 7,379,000 bales in 1915 up to the same time. Since the previous report 1,579,000 bales have been ginned, against 1,320,000 bales last year, and 1,669,000 bales in 1915. A private cable says the Ginners Report is "extremely bullish," but it has not affected the New York market so far, in fact the market closed about 40 points lower than it was before the Report was issued. We do not see how it can be taken as bullish, as the ginnings during the period since the previous report show an increase of nearly 260,000 bales on last year's figures. The crop is undoubtedly smaller than last year's, but there is no reason why subsequent reports should not continue to show an increase in the periodical ginning as compared with last year, as the present crop is a late one.

This morning Good Broach was quoted Rs. 460 Exchange and Rs. 462 Association. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 459½ for Good Broach, and after declining to Rs. 456½ recovered to Rs. 459. Business was reported on Association terms at Rs. 461½ and in the bazaar at Rs. 458½ to Rs. 459. At Colaba fluctuations occurred, and closing bazaar quotations were as under.

For ready cotton there was only a moderate enquiry, but prices were steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M,

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	..	458
Fine Hinganghat Wardah ..	January	..	452
" Nagpur Kampti	"	..	448
" Khamgon Akola	"	..	433
" Khandeish	"	..	420
" Muthia	"	..	422
" Bengal	"	..	389
Fully Good Bengal	"	..	357

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M,

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April	..	45 9/12
Oomra Fully good	January	..	317
Akola	January	..	334

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 10th November:—

Cotton	3,960 bales.
Wheat	35,268 cwts.
Linseed	2,299 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	840 "
Gingellyseed	493 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	661 "
Castorseed	7,961 "
Rice	32,510 "
Myrabollams	625 "
Cottonseed	2,863 "
Mowrasseed	10 "
Gram	2,340 "
Jowar	338 "
Maize	96 "
Barley	512 "

Imports into Bombay of Hides, Skins, Horns, Hemp and Wool for week ending 27th October, 1917.

	Week.	1st Jan. to 27th
Hides and Skins	14,093 cwts	442,459 cwts
Horns	58 "	12,836 "
Hemp and Aloe Fibre	292 "	255,809 "
Wool	4,163 "	211,757 "

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

The silver market is quiet but steady.
Bar Gold 27.
Sovereign, 16-14.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 100-14.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 101-2.

EXCHANGE

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 193.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 201.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 141½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 69.
3 per cent. small pieces, 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated, 78.
Municipal long dated, 76.
Municipal short dated, 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
Sanitary, 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weak and there was a sensational drop in all the shares. However due to profit taking and speculative support there was some recovery and the market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2130, Swan 630, Swadeshi 2010, Simplex 1005, Shapurji 153/12, Pearls 650, New Great 312/8, Madhavjee 2590, Luxmi Cotton 1550, Kohinoor 1040, Kasturchand 1350, Indore Malwa 415, Indian Bleaching 250, Finlay 495, Fazulbhoys 910, Davids 645, Currimbhoys 415, Crescents 282/8, Colaba 1450, Century 465, Nagpurs 2845, Bombay United 915, Bombay Dyeing 1140, Indian Cement 350, Katni deferred 1550, Katni ordinary 305, Tata ordinary 295 deferreds 1300, Alcocks 1100, Bombay Tram 375, Bombay Burma 1060 and Tata Hydro 1270.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

The political news from Russia had a sentimental effect on the market which opened quite unsteady with a week undertone. The transaction commenced with a 30 to 40 rupees decline than the yesterday's closing rates which spurred the week holders to unburden themselves as best they could. Thus there were more sellers than buyers in the market and the rates in every possible script declined heavily during the middle of the day. This helped the Bears to cover up their sales at an advantage which would not have been possible otherwise. The market revived a little at the close and the final quotations are as under:—

Madhowji 2600, Standard 2160, Nagpurs 2900, Swadeshi 2100, Simplex 1000, Petit 2100, Kasturchand 1440, Fazul 940, Currim 440, Crescent 292½, Indore 430, Pearl 680, Shapurji 152½, Swan 620, Century 460, Tata ordinary 300, deferred 1300, Shivrajpur 54, C. I. Mining 52, Tram 380.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

In 1893 the serious fall in the sterling value of the rupee made it necessary to give some compensation to European officers employed in India who have ordinarily to remit money to England for the maintenance of their families and sanction was given to the grant to such officers of an allowance, designated "Exchange compensation allowance" sufficient to enable them to remit one-half of their salary to Europe at a privileged rate subject to a maximum limit of £1,000 a year. The allowance took the form of a percentage on salary calculated on the difference between the sterling value of half salary at the market rate of exchange, and its value at the privilege rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee, and was subject to the condition that it should in no case exceed in any quarter of the year the amount of rupees by which £250 converted at the privileged rate fell short of the equivalent of £250 converted at the market rate. The percentage on salary was under rule 7 of the rules published with the Finance and Commerce Department's resolution No. 2422 ex-dated the 31st May, 1897, calculated by the Comptroller-General each quarter and notified by him about the 15th day of the final month in the preceding quarter and subject to the prescribed limit. It was until 1901 based on the amount by which the average demand rate of exchange during the quarter ending on the day named fell short of the privileged rate. In 1901 the exchange value of the rupee had become practically stable at 1s. 4d. and it was decided in the Finance and Commerce Department's resolution No. 911 ex-dated the 18th February, 1901, that, in order to avoid the quarterly calculations instead of the average quarterly rate, the market rate of exchange should until further orders be taken at 1s. 4d. per rupee. This decision has been in force up to the present time, and the percentage on salary admissible under it as exchange compensation allowance has accordingly been 6/4/0 (*sic*) since 1901.

As the result of special conditions due to the war the exchange value of the rupee has in recent months risen above and the rate fixed by the Secretary of State for the sale of council bills at the present time is 4 29/32d. In view of this rise the maintenance of exchange compensation allowance (which is given solely for remittance purposes) at a rate calculated on an exchange value of 1s. 4d. cannot be justified and the Governor-General in Council therefore directs that the method of calculating the allowance prescribed in rule 7 of the rules published with the Finance and Commerce Department's resolution No. 2422 ex-dated the 31st May, 1897, shall be restored. The Finance and Commerce Department's resolution No. 911 ex-dated the 18th February, 1901, is accordingly cancelled with effect from the 1st of December, 1917 and the percentage to be given as exchange compensation allowance on all salaries drawn on and after that date will be calculated by the Comptroller of Currency each quarter, with reference to the market rate of exchange and notified by him about the 15th day of the final month in the preceding quarter.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 13th Vad of Ashwin 1973.
Mahomedan: 25th of Mohurrum, 1336
Parsi: 7th of Khordad, 1287.
Jewish: 3rd of Heshvan, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Lecture by Mr. M. D. Altekar on "Responsibilities and Citizenship," Servants of Inda Society's Home, Sandhurst Road 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Industrial Commission sitting, Secretariat.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.
Howit-Phillips Co.,—Benefit Performance at Royal Opera House of "Glad Eye" in aid of "Our Day," 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 16.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

MONDAY, Nov. 19.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

Goud Saraswat Brahmin gatherin, Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi Road, Girgaum, 3-30 p.m.
Mails for E. A. E. Force, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 "Rotters" and Iron Claw at 6-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m. The Howitt-Phillipts Company in "Seven Days' Leave."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwardes.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 40	21 21

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Nov. 12.

PART I.

1132 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday, 17-11-1917. At Headquarters:—
Monday 12th, 7 to 9 a.m., "A" and "B" Companies (Actives) and Recruits. Dress, Drill Order. Platoon and Company Drill.
Monday 12th, 7 to 8 a.m., Reserves. Dress, Drill Order. Platoon and Company Drill.
Tuesday 13th, 7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.
Wednesday, 14th, 7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.
Friday, 16th 7 to 9 p.m., "A" and "B" Companies (Actives) and Recruits. Reserves voluntary. Dress, Marching Order. Grey shirts. Route marching (March discipline).
1133 Musketry.—The Rifle Range is allotted for match firing on Tuesday, 13th instant, at 7 a.m.
Competition:—Practices 13 and 14, Part III, Table C. All members of the Corps are eligible to compete. Dress, Drill order. Arms will be issued on the range. Prizes will be awarded by the Commanding Officer from Corps Musketry Prize Fund in proportion to the number of competitors.
1134 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Thursday 15th, Tuesday 20th, Tuesday 27th and Friday, 30th November, 1917, at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day for the firing of matches, 4, 5 and 6.
1135 Clothing.—The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 8 to 10 a.m. daily except Sundays until further notice.
1136 Cycle Orderly.—N. C. O.'s and men desirous of acting as despatch riders and cycle orderlies are requested to apply to the Adjutant in person from whom full particulars can be obtained.
Only those in possession of cycles need apply. Motor cycles preferred.

PART II.

1137 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—
No. 636 Pte. J. Crerar, "B" Company, from 8-11-17 to 22-11-17.
No. 322 Pte. D. A. Thomson, "B" Company, from 10-11-17 to 31-3-18.
No. 118 Pte. D. D'Mello, "A" Company, from 8-11-17 to 12-11-17.
No. 702 Corpl. C. C. Hurst, Dhulia Detachment, from 5-11-17 to 4-12-17.
No. 603 Pte. J. D'Souza, Kurduwadi Detachment, from 12-111-17 to 26-11-17.
No. 79 Pte. G. H. Thiselton Dyer, "B" Company, from 11-11-17 to 17-11-17.
1138 Standing Orders.—Members not in possession of Corps Standing Orders or copies of new para. 11 regarding Dress, are directed to apply for same at Headquarters at once.
1139 Move.—No.305202 Sergeant J. H. Paradine proceeded this day to Ambala to join his regiment 1/7th Hampshire Regiment (Authority Station Order No. 885, dated 12-11-1917).

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT CUMBALLA WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for E. A. E. Force, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

LECTURE ON HERO AND HEROISM.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will continue his discourse on "Hero and Heroism" to-day at 6-30 p.m. at No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Blavatsky Lodge. The meeting is open to the public.

A PUBLIC LECTURE,

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committees in Bombay a public lecture will be delivered to-day at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home by Mr. M. D. Altekar, Editor "New Review," on "Responsibilities and Citizenship."

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Wednesday, the 14th November, 1917, "Diwali" will be observed as a Post Office holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours, as on a Sunday. The Telegraph Branches of Combined Post and Telegraphs Offices, will, however, remain open on that date.

GAUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN MITRA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal, a gathering will be held of the members of all the institutions existing n the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Community in Bombay, at Laxmi Bag, New Bhatwadi Road, Girgaum, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) to-morrow, when Dr. J. S. Nerurkar will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PERMANENT FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Bombay Famine Relief Fund of 1916 has given the final balance in their hands amounting to Rs. 8,235-12-5½ to the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund on the following conditions:—
It should be utilised for cheap fodder sale for the relief of cattle.
If necessary both the capital, and interest earned on this may be spent for the purpose.
The management of cheap fodder sale named in No. 1 should be in the hands of a Committee of non-officials and officials.
The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund, acknowledges the receipt of the sum of Rs. 8,000 in War Bonds and the balance in cash on behalf of the Committee.

STUDENT'S FEDERATION.

ENCOURAGING MESSAGES FROM COLLEGE PRINCIPLES.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee was held on Saturday the 10th instant, in the evening at Hira Baug. The Secretary in presenting a sketch of the work done by the Executive Committee read out the sympathetic and encouraging letters received from the Principals, Rev. Father Goodier, Mr. Anstey and Dr. Mann, of the St. Xavier's, the Commerce, and the Poona Agricultural Colleges respectively, which he received as opinions on the constitution and the objects of the Federation, a copy of which was sent to each of them for opinion.
Dr. Mann wrote "I welcome the formation of the Federation which if seriously taken up by the student body will give us a really effective method of knowing what students are thinking and feeling," and his message was much appreciated.
It was also decided to invite the following eminent persons to address the convention: Mahatma M. K. Gandhi, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Prof. D. K. Karve of the Women's University. The Executive body was authorised to do such work as may arise with regard to the Fir Convention without the previous sanction of the Reception Committee and the 25th of November being announced as the last date for receiving in the applications for the membership of the latter, the meeting d spersed.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

455-17—D J Mantri, Caesar Manuel Vaz and ors v Hormusji Ruttonji Umrigar, Mans H M and Co, Part heard.
234-17—D J Mantri, Evelyn Vaz widow and ors v Rajaram Tukaram, Mans H M and Co.
810-17—Leo Rodrigues (for a pauper), Sadoo Narayen v Janabai, Purmanand and Co.
911-17—Crawford B and Co, Bai Mithibai Sorabji Batliwalla v The Jamshed Mfg Co Ltd, Adreshir H D and Co.
729-17—Craigie B and C, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart and ors, Craigie B and C.
730-17—Craigie B and C, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart and ors, Craigie B and C.
731-17—Craigie B and C, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart and ors, Craigie B and C.
838-17—Captain and V, Manji Sunderji a firm v D P Popat Parbhuram and anr, Bhai K and G.
912-17—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Harji v Vandravan Madhowji, Captain and V.
709-17—Mehta D and L, Sarafally Abdulally Mahablpshwarwalla v Fatimboo and anr, Ard H D and Co.
811-17—Dastur and Co, Ahmedbhoy Abdulbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Peerbhai Damji, Little and Co.
849-17—Manecklal and Co, Abdullakhan Jamalkhan v Husainkhan Nyamatalli and ors, D J Mantri.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

14-16—Dikshit D and P, Premabai v Govindji Vassar, Rustomji and G.
18-16—M B Chothia, Kamberalli Abdul Hassam Lari v Gowar Begam widow, Motichand and D.

LONG CAUSES.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee v Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edg G W and Co.
540-17—Soonderdas and Co Alurangji Jethaji a firm v Vanechand Javerchand & anr.
285-17—Kanga and Sayani, The Edward Mills Co Ltd v Bamji Sons and Co, Mulla and Mulla.
530-17—Hiralal and Co, Khiamal Takilram v Vishandas Ghomanmal Maharaj, Pandia and Co.
15-17—Mirza M and M, Dr Rajabally Ramji Lakhdir v Abdul Kadar Ismail Gulmahomed, Matubhai J and M.
439-17—Captain and V, Shambhulal Tulsidas v Tulsidas Jugjiwandas, Bhai K and Gir.
404-16—Little and Co, Dada Miya Khandwani v W Robert Pope Smith, Crawford B and Co.
167-16—Malvi M R and Co, Kedarnath Gambhirchand v Piaribai widow and ors, Bhai K and G, Tyabji D and Co.
237-17—Malvi M R and Co, Ramgopal Bansidhar and anr v Chaganlal Premchand and anr, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhau a firm v Bhimji Machha and ors, Mehta D and L, Motichand and D, Part heard.
357-92—Matu J and M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v Cassam Gulam Hoosein Hiralal and Co for a pauper, Notice dated 14-9-16.
1211-16—Wadia G and Co, Balchand Oogarchand a firm v Gopi Kisson Madan Gopal, Khand L and M.
29-17—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Oukarji v Zoonalal Munalal Zaveri, Payne and Co.
527-16—Pandia and Co, Mulshankar Jatashanker Chandalia and ors, Pandia and Co, D J Mantri.
987-15—Surajmal and Co, Nathmal Chunilal a firm v Devkisson Chaturbhuj and ors, Kanga and S.
140-15—Un P and P, Maniram Radhakisson a firm v Shrivallabh Nathalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Surajmal and Co.
666-17—Unwalla P and P, Piloo widow and anr v Jainoo and ors, In person.
754-17—Kanga and S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K and Ch.
761-17—Surajmal and Co, Narsey Gangji v Khimji Visram and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.
627-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hurgowan Hurkisondas a firm v Hemlal Kashidas a firm, Captain and V.
740-17—Tyabjee D and Co, Bai Mani widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Mulla and M.
771-17—Mans H M and Co, Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and ors v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purmanand and Co, For Postponement.

USING A FORGED DOCUMENT.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS' S. I.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Kilcoin charged Harilal Apabhai Amin, aged 17 years, with using a forged document knowing it to be forged. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai defended the accused.
It was alleged that the accused went to the Bank of India on Friday and presented a cheque for Rs. 2,000, purported to have been signed by his master Mr. Kalidas Narotamdas. On the signature on the cheque being compared with the specimen, a difference was found between the two, and the accused's master was sent for, who, on arrival, disputed the signature on the cheque. The accused was then handed over to the Police by Mr. F. A. White, Acting Accountant of the Bank.
The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.
Mr. Desai said the accused's father was a respectable "vatandar." He asked the Court to deal leniently with the accused and give him the option of a fine, as the accused belonged to a respectable family. This was his first offence and no

(Continued from Column 3.)

wrongful loss had been caused as no money had passed.
The Magistrate said it was a serious offence.
Mr. Kalidas, asked if he had anything to say on the question of punishment said the accused belonged to a respectable family.
Mr. White pressed for an exemplary punishment as he said four such cases had occurred during the last two years with regard to the Bank. It was difficult to detect such offences and if people thought they would be lightly dealt with in such cases the offences would increase.
The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' simple imprisonment.

(Continued in Column 2.)

INDIAN CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

ADDRESS OF RULING PRINCES.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER PROPOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

The following speech was delivered by H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner at the close of the Chief's Conference on behalf of the assembled Chiefs:—
Your Excellency,—As we were unable owing to the short time that was left us to consider our reply to your Excellency's speech on the opening day of this Conference we propose to deal now with some of the points touched upon by your Excellency on the 5th instant. We are particularly pleased that your Excellency decided to preside throughout the Conference this year, and we much hope that the same may be possible in regard to future conferences. We gratefully remember that the way for these conferences was paved by your Excellency's noble predecessor Lord Hardinge when he invited us to discuss the proposed Higher Chiefs College scheme. To your Excellency we are indebted for the enlarged scope of the Conferences, and for your kind assurance that you wish them to be annual functions during the tenure of your Excellency's viceroyalty.
In your speech your Excellency has referred to the recent pronouncement made by the Secretary of State. The loyal attachment of the Ruling Princes to the King-Emperor is proverbial, and we consequently rejoice at the further accession of strength that this pronouncement and the impending political changes will bring to his Imperial Majesty's Empire by the enhanced loyalty, happiness, and contentment of his Indian subjects. As Indians again, we rejoice at the aspirations of our fellow-countrymen in British India being thus further met by this sagacious act of British statesmanship.

REFORMS AND NATIVE STATES.

Might we ask your Excellency kindly to convey to Mr. Montagu on his arrival here assurances of our warm welcome, and our good wishes for the success of his mission? When the views of individuals and associations regarding the nature of political reforms to be introduced in British India are shortly to be considered by your Excellency in conjunction with the Secretary of State, we have no doubt that you will both also consider the questions connected with the Ruling Princes and the India States, and we trust that before the British Government come to any decision on such questions, we the Ruling Princes will also be consulted. It can never be too often emphasised that we represent about one-third of the Indian Empire and about one-fifth of its entire population, and that no scheme for the progress of India can be regarded as satisfactory or complete which does not take into consideration questions relating to these important territories outside British India. We feel that we too must keep a definite goal in front of us and whilst it is essential that our rights and privileges and our position as allies and friends guaranteed to us by solemn treaties and engagements with the British Government remain unaltered, our states cannot afford to lag behind in the general advance which India's association with Great Britain alone had rendered possible.
It is for these reasons that we are now all the more anxious to see the early establishment of a Constitutional Chamber which may safeguard the interests and rights of ourselves and of our states. As we clearly stated last year we have no desire to encroach upon the affairs of British India any more than we want outside interference in the affairs of our states and ourselves. It is hardly necessary, therefore, to repeat that we have no desire to claim a voice in the settlement of any matters other than those relating to ourselves and our states or which are of Imperial or common concern.

LORD HARDINGE PRAISED.

Since we last met the report of the Mesopotamia Commission has been published in which strictures have been passed on Lord Hardinge in regard to certain features of the Mesopotamia campaign. India has not, we believe, been able to accept these findings in their entirety and has claimed a voice in any judgment that may be passed on the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge. Your Excellency, we do not wish to enter any controversial details but we would like to take this the earliest opportunity of once again testifying to our esteem, admiration, and gratitude for Lord Hardinge who proved himself to be a true and sympathetic friend of the Ruling Princes.
The need for the authoritative declaration of policy in regard to minority administrations was greatly felt and the fact that the Government of India have stated in their resolution that the policy announced has the additional weight of the authority of his Imperial Majesty's Government will be all the more gratifying and reassuring. As we have been individually and officially addressed on the subject we do not propose to take up your Excellency's time on this occasion. We listened with special attention to your Excellency's statement in regard to the question of succession in our states and of the ceremonials to be observed at the accession and coming of age of the Ruling Princes. We desire to express to your Excellency our grateful thanks for those modifications in regard to the ceremonial procedure on such occasions which have been made in deference to the wishes we expressed at last year's conference. As the revised memorandum has only recently been placed before us it is not possible for us to deal fully with any points on this occasion, but we will, in due course, address your Excellency on the subject. We appreciate the consideration for our convenience which prompted the Government of India to alter the arrangements in regard to our visits to places in British India.

REPRESENTATION OF RULING CHIEFS AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

We are specially indebted to your Excellency for securing the representation of the Ruling Princes at the recent Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference in London and we have noted with gratification your Excellency's reference to our partnership in the innermost Councils of the Empire while offering our gratitude to your Excellencies for nominating his Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner to represent us, it is a matter of sincere gratification to us that your Excellency's choice fell on one of our most distinguished members who upheld the traditions and dignity of our order, and justified, as we are glad to learn from your Excellency's speech, your selection, and the confidence of the Imperial Government. With your Excellency's valued assistance we confidently look forward to the continuation of special representation on behalf of the Ruling Princes in future meetings of the Imperial Cabinet, and the Imperial Conference. In conclusion, we thank your Excellency very warmly for the manner in which your Excellency has referred to the services of the Indian states and of our troops in this war and it is unnecessary for us to assure your Excellency of our continued and ungrudging co-operation and of our determination to apply ourselves with zeal and energy to the prosecution of this war, until by the grace of God, victory crowns the arms of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

VICEROY'S CLOSING SPEECH.

H. .E. the Viceroy in bringing the proceedings of the Conference to a close said:—
Your Highness, I am gratified to learn from the address which his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has just read on your behalf, that my decision to hold these Conferences annually and to preside over them myself has given you satisfaction, and I can assure you that to myself it has been not only a source of enlightenment and instruction, but also a very great personal pleasure to preside at your gathering, and to listen to your debates. It would not be fitting for me on this occasion to speak at any length on your request now again repeated for the early establishment of a Constitutional Chamber to represent your interests in matters of Imperial or joint concern. We have already recognised by the institution of these annual Conferences the need for some assemblage for the discussion of matters affecting yourselves, your states and your people, and your Highness will not have failed to notice that our deliberations have in practice passed beyond the domain of purely state affairs into that of questions having a common interest to the states, and to British India. I have deprecated the immediate institution of a more formal assemblage with a fixed constitution and strictly defined powers for the reasons explained in my opening address. I do not, however, in any wish to discourage your Highness from devoting to the subject at once that earnest and deliberate consideration which its paramount importance demands, and I can assure you that any scheme which you may put forward will receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration of my Government. It may be possible to arrange for a preliminary and quite informal discussion of the subject towards the close of Mr. Montagu's stay in India and I shall lose no time in placing before him your views on the subject when they have been formulated. In the meanwhile I would suggest that you turn the matter over in your minds, with a view to framing the outlines of a scheme, which, while ensuring due scope for the representation of your views will not infringe the principle to which you have given expression, namely, that the scope of any such assemblage which you may advocate shall be strictly limited to matters relating to yourselves and your states or which are of joint interest to yourselves and to the Government of India. In framing your scheme you will no doubt bear in mind the possibility of providing that the Chamber or Council which you would wish to bring into being should be so constituted as to permit of joint consultation with the high dignitaries of British India.
Turning to the other matters mentioned in your speech, I am glad to note the generous terms in which your Highnesses speak of the services rendered by Lord Hardinge to the Ruling Princes and shall take an early opportunity of communicating to his Lordship your appreciative message. I will also convey to Mr. Montagu on his arrival your assurances of welcome and good wishes. I rejoice to hear that our declarations on minority administrations and on the ceremonials connected with successions in your states have met with general approval, and while I would deprecate any further discussion I shall, of course, be prepared to consider carefully and sympathetically any individual representation which you may wish to address to me on these subjects.

FUTURE REPRESENTATION ON IMPERIAL CABINET.

Your desire that the Ruling Princes should be specially represented in future meetings of the Imperial Cabinet and of the Imperial Conference will receive my careful attention. But this is a matter which, as your Highnesses will recognise, raises somewhat wide issues, and I am not in a position at present to give any undertaking in the matter.
I notice with great satisfaction and gratitude your Highnesses' assurance of your continued co-operation in the prosecution of the war although in view of what your have already done in this direction no such assurance was needed. The aid given by the great ruling Princes towards the Imperial cause and their unflinching loyalty to the King-Emperor and his Crown are matters of history and I feel sure that when the war is over there will not be one among you who will not have cause to look back with legitimate price and satisfaction to the services which his state has rendered to the cause of justice and freedom.
As regards the agenda which we have had under discussion during the past week there is not much for me to say since the discussions are still fresh in your minds. I am glad that you have expressed yourselves in favour of admitting the Raipur College to the privilege of entering for the diploma of the Chiefs' College subject to the provisos that you have mentioned, and trust that this encouragement will stimulate the college to maintain a high standard of education both moral and intellectual. I am glad too that you have appreciated the advice and promise of assistance given to you by my officers in the matter of horse-breeding and of agricultural development, and I trust that your Highnesses will take full advantage of the facilities offered. Both the subjects and particularly that of agricultural development are of very great importance to your states and it is satisfactory to think that you are ready and anxious to co-operate with us in developing the resources of the Indian Empire to the fullest extent. I congratulate your Highnesses also on the enlightened view which you have taken of the importance of preparing full and accurate agricultural and other statistics and trust that the recommendations made by the sub-committee which your Highnesses have approved will achieve the desired result. On the question of social precedence, I think that your Highnesses came to a wise decision in agreeing that this question is of no immediate urgency.

EDUCATION OF PRINCES.

As regards the rules for the conduct of the business of this Conference, your Highnesses have made some valuable suggestions, which for my own part and as at present advised, I am quite prepared to accept. The success of our debates and the orderly manner in which they have this opportunity of meeting together has not been wasted and that the exchange of views between us has not only stimulated your interest in the subjects on the agenda paper but will conduce towards further mutual understanding and goodwill. And now your Highnesses, I wish you a cordial farewell until we meet again next year.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency returned to Government House, Ganeshkhind, from Bombay yesterday afternoon.
Her Excellency attended a meeting of the Women's Branch of the War Fund and the Children's Branch Meeting on Friday morning. Her Excellency visited the Deccan British War Hospital in the afternoon.
H. E. the Governor of Pondichery accompanied by his private secretary and Mr. Deane, British Consul at Pondichery will arrive at Madras on 21st instant to deliver the convocation address at the University on the following day. They will be H. E. the Governor's guests during their stay in Madras.
Rear-Admiral Gaunt, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron will arrive at Madras on Monday and be the guest of H. E. the Governor at Government House for four days.
The Hon. Mr. S. P. O'Donnell took over charge of the Chief Secretaryship to U. P. Government from the Hon. Mr. R. Burn on Friday morning. The Hon. Mr. Burn proceeds on one year's leave.
Sir Claude Hill has accepted the chairmanship of the Joint Committee, Red Cross and St. John Ambulance in succession to the late Sir Pardey Lukis.
Sir Thomas Holland, Major Greig and Major Hirsch have arrived at Government House together with the Hospital Committee, consisting of Surgeon-General Sir George Makins, Colonel Beyts, Lieut.-Colonel Browning Smith, Mr. Begg, Captain Walker and Captain Wilson.

NAGPUR STUDENTS' STRIKE.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held last night resolutions recording the Committee's opinion that students should go back to their respective college and schools and leave the question of the general policy of the circular and rules thereunder to be dealt with by leaders of public opinion, and requesting the Government to admit all students without distinction and appointing a committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Joshi, the Hon. Mr. Dixit Dravid and Mr. S. M. Chitnavis to approach the authorities to implore them to remit the punishment meted out to students were carried unanimously.

SURAT COLLEGE.

In June, 1916, the Sarvajanik Education Society took up the movement of starting a Secondary Arts College in Surat. It was originally intended to start the College in June, 1917. But the College has to be affiliated to the University before it is started, and, as this affiliation could not be granted in time owing to several unforeseen difficulties, the idea could not be carried out then. The Syndicate have now resolved to report to the Senate that the affiliation be granted provisionally for five years, subject to certain conditions. One of these conditions is that the Society satisfy the Syndicate, before April, 1918, that they have collected funds sufficient for the efficient conduct of the College. Upto now, contributions to the extent of about Rs. 150,000 have been promised, and of these about Rs. 40,000 have been actually realised. To satisfy the Syndicate in this respect, three lakhs are required the Society needs, therefore, Rs. 150,000 more at the least. An appeal is made by the Society to members of the public of Gujarat to contribute towards the college funds.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NESTOR.—What you suggest is already being done, including correction of typographical errors.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Monday, November 12, 1917.

THE INTERNED MOSLEM LEADERS.

Ever since the fiasco and anti-climax in which the recent efforts and negotiations for the release of Messrs Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali ended, there has been a lull in the public agitation that was in progress in that behalf. The chief reason for this was the fact that it was understood in responsible quarters that the matter was not to be left at the inconclusive and unsatisfactory stage that had been reached with the unconvincing and incomplete last statement made by the Home Member on the subject. The Government, in short, were going to reconsider the matter, and with a sense of responsibility that we are glad to regard as characteristic of the Indian leaders, they, together with the public at large, held their souls in patience. The restraint and dignity of the attitude were all the more striking because it was no secret that the country, and especially the Mahomedan community, had been profoundly moved and disappointed at the most unfortunate deadlock that arose following upon the visit of the emissary of the Director-General of Criminal Investigation Department to the interned brothers at Chindwara.

The anticipated reconsideration of the matter by the Government of India has now taken place, and the result is embodied in the important account of Mrs. Besant's interview with his Excellency the Viceroy which we published from her pen in our issue of Friday last. The Government of India have decided not to release the interned Moslem leaders. While the Viceroy was willing, like the two Home Members whom she also interviewed, to give Mrs. Besant a patient hearing, she was not able to persuade them of the wisdom and expediency of liberating Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. Lord Chelmsford, says Mrs. Besant, "refused to regard my own case as on all fours with that of Mr. Mohamed Ali. The one was a case connected with the war, the other connected with civil reforms." In that passage, we think, is summed up the whole of the official case in the matter. It makes a plausible case, but, quite obviously, its validity can only be tested by a reference to the facts on which it is based. What are those facts? Primarily, the question that must be asked, and answered, is, whether the release of Mr. Mohamed Ali (and his brother) is incompatible with public interest, which, of course, is the supreme, as it must be the decisive, consideration. On this question the Indian Executive and the Indian public are at opposite poles. The Government, going admittedly upon secret information furnished by the C. I. D., as to the details of which they have so far afforded no clue, have taken one view. The country at large holds firmly to the contrary conviction, after a full realization of the views and sympathies of which Mr. Mohamed Ali made no secret. The conflict of opinion could scarcely be more pronounced. On the one hand we have recognised leaders of the prestige and authority of the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and Mrs. Besant avowing their faith in the bona fides of the interned brothers, and, on the other, the Government construing their liberation into a peril to the Imperial cause. The unknown factor in the situation is the secret information upon which the authorities base their opinion and their policy. It may be that the view which the authorities have taken was inevitable in the light of the facts put in their possession. There has been no wish in any responsible quarter to question the integrity of the Government of India. On the contrary most sane people would agree with Mrs. Besant that "there is no doubt that their decision is an honest one." That much being made clear, we think, it is now the duty of all responsible publicists to apprise the Government of a further most important, most relevant, fact, and that is that the vast majority of the Indian people feel convinced that the materials placed before the Government of India by the C. I. D. are utterly untrustworthy. That is not a matter of mere suspicion, but of settled conviction, with thoughtful Indians of all classes and communities. There is no more entirely discredited institution in this country than the Criminal Investigation Department, and as the people have learnt its ways and methods by sad and bitter experience, they frankly refuse to believe that the secret information with which it has plied the Government is either accurate or complete. We think it our duty to indicate clearly that their belief does not stop short at that point of negative scepticism; it goes further; it invests the whole of the C. I. D. case in this matter with the character of positive unreliability. The public are confirmed in this attitude not merely on their general experience and estimate of the Criminal Investigation Department, but also on certain facts bearing upon the personal relationship which subsisted between Mr. Mohamed Ali and a highly-placed official of the Department prior to his internment.

We do not propose at this moment to go further into the history of that matter. On sheer public grounds, on grounds of principle alone, there is an unanswerable case for the Government to take the public fully into their confidence if they expect or desire that the public should accept and support their policy. Having regard to the facts we have set forth it is impossible that the Indian people should rest content with the present posture of affairs. The Government cannot possibly be ignorant of the depth and extent of the disappointment that their decision has occasioned. A man whom the vast and loyal Mussalman community of India have unanimously elected to the highest honour in their gift, who commands their unstinted confidence, and whose guidance as a leader, in their judgment, was never more urgently needed than now cannot, by any valid considerations of justice, equity or statesmanship, be doomed to an indefinite sentence of incarceration without an open charge and judicial trial, on the secret accusation or instigation of the agents of the C. I. D. Such a procedure does as little justice to the Government as to the people. Its reactions cannot fail to be grave and far-reaching,—especially so at a time like the present. We feel we need scarcely labour so clear and so weighty a proposition. When the All-India Moslem League meets for its next session in Calcutta in Christmas week, and their President-elect is not able to fill his place and take part in the national deliberations, the Mussalmans of India would ask, and would be justified in asking, for a more satisfactory explanation of the Government's policy than has yet been forthcoming. If the Government have a case that will bear the light of day, we think it highly desirable and expedient that it should be declared now instead of later, when feelings have been further exacerbated. The Government cannot say that the Mahomedans, and for that matter the country generally, have not behaved with sobriety and forbearance. For that very reason, apart from other considerations, it is fully time that the Government should take them fully into their confidence,—if they cannot realize the signal statesmanship of releasing the Moslem leaders at a supremely psychological moment.

SIR VALENTINE'S CONVERSION.

It sounds like the title of a three-volume novel or a three-act comedy, and certainly, if a little love interest could be woven in to satisfy the conventions, a very pleasing romance of political life could be constructed out of the dramatic confession which forms the anti-climax of Sir Valentine' Chirol's ingenuous, if not subtle attempt, to lead the British public along the line of least resistance in dealing with the situation in India, which he is intelligent enough, in contrast to his erstwhile friends of the new Indo-European Association, to see requires to be treated with methods of conciliation rather than wild shrieks of "help" and calls for "Pa" to come and save us. It is characteristic of Sir Valentine and the class of reactionary-cum-opportunist to which he belongs, that his recognition of the cold facts of the situation is purely a matter of cold fact and expediency and is wholly uninspired by any sense of justice or any agreable sentiment whatever. None the less, his letter to the "Times" a very full report of which is cabled by our London correspondent, contains so many striking admissions that it forms not the least valuable contribution to the discussion of the Indian problem from the Nationalist point of view. Sir Valentine makes the interesting statement that before the war he was among those Englishmen who regarded the goal of full self-government within the Empire for India as being "beyond the range of possibility," but that recent devlopments have converted him to the view that a definite and long step on the road to that goal must now be taken. He will have no half-hearted measures. He specifically cites the precedent of the Morley-Minto reforms. which he describes as a "relative failure," as an instance of promising to the eye what is not fulfilled in practice,—a very apt paraphrase of Lord Lytton's famous dictum. The reforms must be genuine and straightforward Indians must be given "real responsibility." The movement for Home Rule has become a factor which can no longer be ignored and Sir Valentine himself is so far from ignoring it, that he has evidently made up his mind that the only safe course to pursue is to get to work at once and define the limits within which Indians are ripe for self-government.

That is where we have to be on our guard to see that this erstwhile reactionary does not meet with success in any attempt by subtle means to persuade the public in England that the limits which commend themselves to him in his new role of reformer will also satisfy the demands of the Indian people. For Sir Valentine Chirol, despite his changed angle of vision, is still far from realising the full strength of the political awakening of India. He states the case quite truly when he says that the Indian Nationalists have been able very plausibly to call in aid the general principles upon which the statesmen of Great Britain and her Allies have vindicated their participation in the world-wide struggle for democratic freedom and the rights of oppressed nationalities and cites the Russian revolution and the Mesospotamia Commission's report as factors which have served to stimulate the agitation in India and intensify the passionate longings of the people of this country to share in the fruits of the new spirit that is animating the whole world. But he looks at the whole matter in a coldly cynical way. He fails to realise that the Indian Nationalist has not used these considerations as a mere matter of political expediency because they provide him with a plausible argument,—the plausibility is not his but is the product of the compelling facts with which India, no less than the rest of the world, is faced;—that he is not merely arguing from the point of view of political expediency, because he has a selfish desire to wrest the control of the destinies of three hundred million people from the hands of a bureaucratic oligarchy to transfer it to the hands of an oligarchy of the intelligentsia; but that he is moved by deep convictions and emotions, by the aspiration which every right-minded man must have for the political freedom of his own country, and that, in short, all the noble motives which the British people find so commendable in the peoples who have not yet won that freedom and are under the domination of other powers,—peoples for whom they are ready to spend their blood and treasure,—equally inspire the mind of the Indian Nationalist whether he belongs to the intelligentsia or to the classes which, Sir Valentine deludes himself into believing, have not been touched by the awakening.

Sir Valentine displays amazing ignorance when he declares that there is very little organised articulate public opinion outside the towns. One of the amazing discoveries of the agitation of the last two years is that nationalist sentiment and the demand for political freedom have been animating the mind of the villager and the dweller in the districts as much as the so-called educated classes in the towns, and he who starts out to solve the problem of Indian reform to-day in ignorance of the fact that the districts and the villages were only waiting for the organisation that would give them the means of articulation and that they have recently become very emphatically articulate, will find himself on the road to failure. Only to-day we read of the 'Pioneer's' complaint that mass meetings are being held in the districts of the United Provinces for the signing of the Home Rule League's petition to Mr. Montagu, while those who have followed the recent development of the political situation in the Bombay Presidency are well aware of the enthusiastic mass meetings which have been held in the District towns, to which the people from the villages have flocked, and of the meetings held in the villages themselves. This is no longer the agitation of a microscopic minority. It is the great political awakening of a whole people, who may be largely illiterate but who know their grievances and their needs, and believe that their salvation lies in the power to control their own affairs through their elected representatives. When Sir Valentine comes to realise that, we shall be able no doubt to carry him a stage further on the path of expedient concession.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

MIXED CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

There was an informal and mixed conference of officials and non-officials at the Government House this morning to discuss questions relating to elementary education in this presidency. H. E. the Governor presided over the conference, the proceedings of which lasted about two hours. The principal problem which engaged their attention was how to provide necessary funds for the more rapid development of elementary education.

Notes of the Day.

The Voice of Labour.

The resolution, which the Hull Trades' Labour Council, representing upwards of thirty-thousand men, has unanimously passed to include a resolution favouring Home Rule for India in the agenda of labour party conference in January, is not a mere formal resolution. Its significance can only be realised by those who have grasped the outstanding fact about this war, namely, that it is a war waged by the people for securing the freedom of the people. During the war, Labour has been recognised as an important force in Britain in a way it was never recognised before, by the sacrifices that it has made and, after the war, it is bound to play an even more important part in shaping the policy of the Government. It should, therefore, be no little comfort to the people of India that the working classes in England recognise their claim to share equally the fruits of this greatest struggle for freedom in human history. This, in view of the voting strength of Labour, is a happy augury that this claim will not be ignored. A resolution such as that of the Hull Trades' Council and the recent mass meeting at Edinburgh is an overwhelming counter to the reactionary hysterics of Lord Sydenam and his friends.

Indian Troops in East Africa.

On Tuesday last, according to a Reuter's cable received in this office last night, Mr. Macpherson stated in the House of Commons that a special inquiry was being made into the condition of Indian troops in East Africa, particularly into medical equipment, convalescent treatment and rationing. A question by Col. Yate elicited the reply that the accredited correspondent accompanying the forces in East Africa is at present on the sick list and that his report when received will be published. This can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. The Mesopotamia muddle, we hope, has not been so soon forgotten by the Imperial Government as to lull them into a sense of complaisance, as regards the condition of Indian troops in East Africa, which is suggested by their apparent indifference as to the time when the report is published. If the accredited correspondent is on the sick list, another had better be appointed in his place. The Indian public, who are naturally anxious about the condition of their soldiers outside the country, must either be assured that there has been no cause of anxiety or that what cause there was, has been removed.

The Girgaon Fire.

Whatever may be the result of the official enquiry into the cause of the disastrous fire that broke out on Saturday morning in the Ekadashi Building, there can hardly be any doubt as to the lesson it teaches the residents of Bombay and the authorities who are entrusted with the task of protecting their lives. That the fire originated in the cinema film shop on the ground floor of the building seems beyond doubt, the fact that it was accompanied with an explosion going far to confirm this theory. At all events it brings home again what was demonstrated by the Prag Mahal fire, namely, the almost criminal folly of allowing such combustible material to be stored in a building used for residential purposes, whether with or without due precaution. We trust that the lesson that has been taught, not without the sacrifice of human life, as well as loss of property, will not be lost upon the authorities concerned. We trust also that the allegations regarding the late arrival of the Fire Escapes, which have been made by responsible people, will be duly investigated.

Disturbing the Population.

The Burma Provincial Congress Committee was informed last week that the Promo police had returned the memorial forms which had been seized by them. Signatures are, therefore, being obtained now, without restraint, on the memorial to be presented to the Secretary of State. While this supplies an indication of the return of sense in the counsels of police authorities in far-off Burma, it is an index of the obtuseness and ignorance of current affairs which characterise most of the "Pioneer's" comments on Indian politics, that it should deem fit at this time of day to raise imaginary alarms concerning the attempts made by political bodies all over the country to obtain signatures in support of the Congress-League scheme of reforms. Thus with reference to "the mass meetings that are being held in villages of the United Provinces by members of the Home Rule League with the object of obtaining signatures in support of the scheme advocated by the League," we are told that "it is a question for the Government to consider whether they should be allowed to carry on this campaign as it must undoubtedly have a disturbing effect on the population." We have only to add that this is not an invention of our own, but it is what the "Pioneer" actually says.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S CONVERSION.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT CAN NO LONGER BE IGNORED.

INDIANS MUST HAVE REAL RESPONSIBILITY.

In a remarkable letter to "The Times," telegraphed by our London correspondent, Sir Valentine Chirol admits that the Home Rule Movement can no longer be ignored. The reforms, he adds, must be genuine and straightforward and Indians must have "real responsibility." Full Self-Government, which, Sir Valentine says, before the war seemed beyond the range of possibility, is now a possibility within his range of vision.

(Special Cable from our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A remarkable two column letter by Sir Valentine Chirol appears in the "Times" of November 6.

He admits that the first wave of enthusiasm produced by the despatch of the Indian Army to France was undoubtedly very widespread. Such drastic measures as the Defence of India Act were accepted almost without demur on the assurance of Lord Hardinge that they were necessary in the public interest. But the shortsightedness of the military authorities failed to take full advantage of the outburst of martial ardour. The participation of Turkey was another disturbing element, resulting in the internment of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali. Political dacoities in Bengal compelled the internment of a considerable number of youths belonging to the so-called better classes and Governmen increased the unrest by adopting the mischievous watchword "Business as Usual" in England.

The exuberant praise lavished on India's effort in the war and the far-reaching, if vague promises made, raised the wildest expectations of the readjustment which everyone realized was necessary. It is no disparagement to Lord Chelmsford to say that it was impossible for him to exercise immediately the good influence obtained in Indian opinion by Lord Hardinge.

Whitehalls' Fatal Delay.

Whitehall played into the Extremists' hands and increased the distrust even among moderate Indians by the deplorably long delay in translating into any practical form the progressive changes foreshadowed by Ministerial utterances. A simple announcement by the King-Emperor that self-government was the goal of British policy in India would have gone far to arrest the growing agitation for immediate changes of an almost revolutionary character after the somewhat crude manifesto of the nineteen members and the more uncompromising resolution of the Congress-League.

The agitation for Home Rule pure and simple promoted in some quarters by constant denunciation of the British administration and still more reprehensible appeals to racial passion waxed fast and furious, attaining a distinctly minatory character, when a movement favouring passive resistance was grafted on the agitation.

This constituted a public danger and obviously affected all India but Delhi maintained a sphinx-like silence. The measures taken by local governments to restrict the activities of certain leaders lacked uniformity and authority and served mainly to give an uncommonly cheap crown of martyrdom.

A Telling Argument.

The representation of India at the War Conference produced a momentarily steadying effect but was largely nullified by the overwhelming impression created by the Russian revolution that the downfall of Tsarism heralded and was the precursor of the destruction of the alien bureaucracy in India. The Extremists argued that if in the most backward European country the intelligentsia, scarcely more numerous than the Indian Western educated classes, were able to assert the right to control their destinies, who could deny the Indian intelligentsia the right to govern, especially when given the chance of reading into the Mesopotamia Report a wholesale condemnation of the entire system of the Indian Government?

Beyond dispute the Indian Nationalists have been able to call very plausibly in aid the general principles upon which the statesmen of Great Britain and her Allies vindicated their participation in the world wide struggle for democratic freedom and the rights of oppressed nationalities.

The Home Rule movement has become a factor in Indian politics which can no longer be ignored.

Mr. Montagu's Visit.

It is preposterous to suggest that Mr. Montagu foisted his visit on an unwilling Viceroy or sought to impose a ready made policy. The one real objection to the mission is the difficulty of conducting just now a dispassionate inquiry in such a politically overheated atmosphere, even if the effectiveness of the somewhat questionable measures taken to placate Extremist opinion is not finally judged by the demonstrative election of Mrs. Besant to the presidency of the Congress. A strong case existed for reverting to the pre-Mutiny practice entrusting a Parliamentary committee into the task of conducting a full inquiry into the subject, an immediate Liberal declaration of policy and for calling a representative conference at the end of the war, but the course actually adopted is more expeditious. The question, however, is, whether it is likely to be thorough owing to the difficulty of securing contact with other types of opinion than senior European officials and Indians drawing their inspiration from advanced political organisation. The Secretariats are apt to regard custom and tradition, even sometimes vested interests, as essential to an efficiency not always affirming itself in practice.

Similarly a significant fact is that the recent efforts of the Extremist leaders to extend the Home Rule agitation to the rural districts so far has met with scant, if any, success.

An Imperative Necessity.

There is very little organized articulate public opinion outside the towns Scarcely any Indian politician is qualified to speak for agriculture, which must remain, the chief essential industry, but it is generally agreed that a large measure of decentralization is imperatively necessary to promote genuine administrative efficiency, while bold experiments trusting Indians with executive and legislative responsibility can undoubtedly be made much more effectively and safely in carefully circumscribed areas.

It is also agreed that if India is to occupy a place in the future among the great component parts of the British Empire the Government of India must enjoy a position of greater independence and authority.

The principal cause of Lord Hardinge's popularity with Indians was that he for the first time successfully vindicated Indian rights and interests independently of Whitehall.

Mr. Montagu's visit is an advantage because in the last resort the Secretary of State will have to persuade Parliament to divest itself of some of the powers he exercises on its behalf.

In such a political ferment, partly healthy, partly very unhealthy, precipitated on India by the war, it may pass human wit to devise a scheme satisfying all parties. We may at least hope that whatever emerges will be genuine and straightforward fulfilling in practice what is promised to the eye, even if failing to gratify extravagant expectations.

The Appointed Goal.

The relative failure of the Morley-Minto reforms was due to the fact that whereas they professed to secure to Indians a larger share in the conduct of public affairs, they actually gave little more than increased opportunities of criticising and obstructing the executive without an increase of responsibility. There are great differences of opinion amongst Europeans and also Indians regarding the limits within which Indians are ripe for self-government but within such limits they must have real responsibility. Their fitness will then be the test of every successive extension of power.

until the appointed goal is reached of full self-government within the Empire, which seemed beyond the range of possibility before the war to many Englishmen, including the writer.

The Duty of Englishmen.

Mr. Montagu is no stranger to Indian affairs. The choice of his associates shows the mission is not undertaken in a narrow party spirit or a desire to collect arguments to support preconceived theories. He goes out as a responsible inquirer at a very critical moment. It is the duty therefore of every patriotic Englishman at Home and in India to wish Godspeed to his momentous undertaking.

THE "TIMES" COMMENT.

The "Times" commenting on the letter says Mrs. Besant is an unimportant figure temporarily invested with a fictitious popularity. If the Extremists clamouring to rule themselves choose to stultify the whole position by electing her to the Congress Presidency that is their own affair. The procedure adopted in her case by the Government has been ill-advised throughout. The less heard of Mrs. Besant's connection into serious affairs the better. The "Times" is quite sure Mr. Montagu regretted his Mesopotamia speech as soon as he had made it. The last word rests with the Parliament of the British people and advises Extremists in India to moderate their transports and the British community their fears. It welcomes the formation of the Indo-British Association in London if it keeps clear of the spirit of race antagonism and recognises that British Rule in India must develop on progressive and sympathetic lines.

FURTHER LABOUR SUPPORT.

TO HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

HULL TRADES LABOUR COUNCIL'S DETERMINATION.

MESSAGE TO MRS. BESANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The following cable was received by Mrs. Besant this morning from London:—

"Hull Trades Labour Council representing upwards thirty-thousand, upon hearing Mr. Baptista's eloquent and convincing arguments spontaneously resolved amidst great enthusiasm to include resolution favouring Home Rule for India in agenda of labour party conference in January. Be assured labour will stand by in struggle for liberty and equal rights.

Clark, President, Meeting."

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN ARGENTINE AND BRAZIL.

ARGENTINE AND BRAZILIAN MINISTERS CONFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 10.

Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

The Argentine Minister had a long conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs whom he informed that the largest Argentine cruiser would visit Rio-de Janeiro on the 15th instant as a testimony to the unchangeable friendship between Argentine and Brazil. The conference was most cordial and is considered most important from the point of view of its effect on the South American policy.

U. S. AND JAPAN.

FURTHER MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

A further agreement has been reached between the United States and Japan whereby the latter receives sufficient steel-plates to carry out her shipbuilding programme and undertakes to furnish a large tonnage and extend her co-operation in the warfare against submarines.

VISIBILITY OF SHIPS.

U. S. ATTEMPT AT REDUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

The United States Shipping Board is applying more drastic regulations for reducing the visibility of ships. Remarkable results have been achieved especially with smoke bombs which have enabled vessels to create artificial fog extending a great distance and resembling natural fog. Although the zone of sinkings was formerly confined to the English Channel and the British Irish and French coasts and has now been extended to Azores the Shipping Board is confident that losses from submarinism will continue to decline.

ITALIAN SITUATION IMPROVING.

REARGUARD SCREENING MAIN BODY.

GERMAN CONSPIRATORS DISCOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 8-25 a.m., Nov. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters wiring yesterday evening said:—The situation continues to improve. The retreat is now being carried out methodically and divisions are reforming splendidly. The rearguard is heroically and effectively screening the main body. Stern and relentless measures have been taken to eliminate flatterers.

Seventeen German officers speaking excellent Italian and posing as refugees have been discovered distributing large sums of money among their companions and endeavouring to stir up peace agitation.

ITALIANS OUTFLANKED ON THE PIAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

It is semi-officially stated that as the Piave has been outflanked from the north, it does not seem possible that the Italian defence line can be established on it. Nevertheless, there is every reason to hope that the enemy's plan of separating the Italian forces on the Upper Piave from the main body retiring along the sea will fail.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED IN LEDRO VALLEY.

ITALIAN REARGUARDS' PUSH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 8-25 a.m., Nov. 11.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We repulsed an attack on our advanced positions in the Ledro Valley.

There have been local engagements between Val Sugana and the Piave Valley.

At Lorenzago one of our rearguards which had been surrounded succeeded in pushing through and occupied the village.

From Susegana to the sea our rearguards disengaged from the enemy and crossed the river blowing up the bridges.

ENEMY POSITIONS PENETRATED.

ON A FRONT OF 3,000 YARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—This morning's attack was carried out in high wind and pitiless rain. Apparently the object was to lessen the bulge in the salient created by the Canadians in the capture of Passchendaele. This result has been achieved.

We penetrated the enemy's positions on a front of nearly three thousand yards to the depth of a mile in places.

FEVERISH WORK EVERYWHERE.

VENICE CALM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters wires:—Feverish work is going on everywhere. Venice is giving an admirable example of fortitude. The Foreign Consuls have decided to remain at their posts. The work of strengthening St. Mark's continues as usual.

(Continued from Column 5.)

Passchendaele making good progress. The weather is wet and stormy.

ENEMY BOMBS DUNKIRK,

ALSO ZUYDCOOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10

Recd. 8-25 a.m., Nov. 11

A French communiqué says:—Enemy aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk killing three people and injuring ten.

They also dropped incendiary bombs on the hospital at Zuydcoote killing seven of the hospital staff and wounding nine.

INTER-ALLIED MILITARY CONFERENCE.

FRENCH CABINET DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 11.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

M. Painieve has returned from Italy. He presided over the Cabinet. It was decided that an Inter-Allied Military Conference should meet in Paris.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL TO MEET AT VERSAILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 11.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

It is semi-officially stated that the Superior War Council on the Entente will normally meet at Versailles where the Inter-Allied General Staff will also be established.

ALLIED PRESSURE ON WESTERN FRONT.

PROGRESS BEYOND PASSCHANDAELE.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

COSSACK REGIMENTS SUPPORT M. KERENSKY.

FIGHTING BEYOND PASSCHENDAELE.

ADVANCE OF BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué tonight says:—The Canadians and the British delivered this morning attacks over a mile front astride the Passchendaele-Westroosebeke road. Heavy rain commenced before the attack and continued throughout the day. Despite the weather, we made further progress northwards along the Main Ridge taking a number of prisoners. On the right of the attack the Canadians continued to advance along the crest of the Main Ridge north of Passchendaele and gained their objectives early in the morning. The British on the left attacked along the western shoulder of the Main Ridge, overcame the obstacle of marshy ground in the neighbourhood of the Paddebeek stream, and reached their objectives beyond. Heavy counter-attacks developed later in the morning against the ground gained by the British, and the enemy regained, after fierce and obstinate fighting, some of the more advanced positions.

The West Yorkshires made a raid north of Lens. Prisoners were captured in hand to hand fighting and many casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Low-flying aeroplanes attacked the enemy infantry and transport, and three tons of bombs were dropped on billets and aerodromes with good results. We brought down one and drove down five enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

VERY CLOSE FIGHTING.

CONSIDERABLE ENEMY RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

Reuter's Headquarter's correspondent wiring on Saturday, said:—The enemy has been offering considerable resistance and fighting has been of a very close character. We reached our objectives on nearly the whole of the front and exceeded them at some places. The exceptions were a few strong points on the left flank where a violent counter-attack caused us to fall back. Troops have been sent to clear up the position there. Enemy aircraft has been very actively reconnoitring. The Germans are obviously apprehensive as to our intentions in the neighbourhood of Gheluvelt.

FRENCH POSITIONS REESTABLISHED.

Last night's French communiqué reported an active artillery duel in the region of the Oise-Aisne canal. There was lively infantry fighting in the region of the Chaume Wood. The French re-established their positions after several counter-attacks.

ARTILLERY ACTION IN HEAVY RAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon reports heavy rain. Hostile artillery has been bombarding our positions at Passchendaele and the ground captured north of the village. There has been no infantry action.

THE FLANDERS OBJECTIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" military correspondent states that although the Passchendaele heights are the most important tactical point in that region, they must not be regarded as the ultimate aim of the operations. The high ground extends through Westroosebeck to the neighbourhood of Staden *(sic)* whence a chain of low detached hills after enclosing Houthulst forest merges ultimately in the defences the Germans have prepared in the rear of Dixmude. The measure of our success in the battles in Flanders is not in the positions captured but in the declining strength of the enemy's defence and the fact that he no longer meets attacks with instant counter-attacks developing into a series of blows delivered by successive and increasing reserves.

BRITISH PROGRESS NORTH OF PASSCHENDAELE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 8-25 a.m., Nov. 11

Field Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—At dawn this morning we attacked positions north and north-west of

(Continued in Column 4.)

DISSOLUTION OF PRELIMINARY PARLIAMENT.

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Recd. 8-25 a.m., Nov. 11.

The Petrograd Agency has issued a statement that at an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates yesterday afternoon President Trotzky declared that the Provisional Government no longer existed, some Ministers had been arrested and the Preliminary Parliament dissolved.

M. Herein who was received with prolonged cheers made a speech in which he outlined three problems before the Russian democracy. First, the immediate conclusion of the war for which the new Government must propose armistice; second, the handing over of land to peasants and third, the settlement of the economic crisis.

The Assembly then passed a resolution in favour of the most speedy settlement of these problems.

At the close of the sitting a declaration was read from the representatives of Minimalists of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates stating that they disapproved the coup d'etat and withdrew from the Petrograd Council.

The Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils has elected its officers namely, fourteen Maximalists and seven revolutionary Socialists.

ATTACK ON WINTER PALACE.

FIGHTING UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Recd. 8-25 a.m., Nov. 11.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Associated Press amplifying the account of the attack on the Winter Palace says there was constant fusillade from machineguns, the troops at the Palace returning the fire briskly. The fighting continued until midnight. Armed Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils cars dashed up and swung into action in front of the Palace gates amid flashing explosions of cruisers shells.

REASURING ELEMENTS.

THE RALLY OF THE COSSACKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

London, November 9th.—"The Times" in a leader, while it does not pretend to say whether or not this is the crisis of the Russian revolution, declares that it is impossible to believe that the real Russia will ever consent to make a separate peace or to acquiesce in all the extravagances of the Soviet manifestoes. It awaits events in the confidence that Russia's honour, her proved military valour, and her instinct for decent orderly life will regain their proper influence.

LENIN'S TREASON.

The "Chronicle" recalls that the proofs that M. Lenin is a paid German agent have been before the Russian public for months, and it is impossible to believe that the patriotic sensible majority will set down helplessly under such a *coup de etat*. The Maximalists are a very small body.

A Russian writing in the "Daily Graphic" describes M. Trotzky who is associated with M. Lenin as a Russian Jew whose real name is Bronstein.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" prints a warning against basing too great hopes on the recent events in Russia.

The "Matin's" Geneva correspondent says that the Don Cossacks, and the whole of the steppes, the Mountain districts of the Volga and the Caucasus have decided to form a confederation of Cossacks of south-east Russia so as to create a solid Russia under a National War Government of sane parties in the country. The party in the Preliminary Parliament and the Moscow political party have joined the Cossacks who are headed by the former Commander-in-Chief General Alexieff.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY IN RUSSIA.

AMAZING DECREE BY REBELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

The Congress of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has approved a decree confiscating large estates and also the appanages of monasteries, which will be handed over to agricultural committees, until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. The decree declares that mineral products belong to the State and that every citizen is entitled to own as much land as he can cultivate himself without hired labour.

HOME RULE AND EUROPEAN AGITATION.

QUESTION OF VESTED INTERESTS.

MR. BOMANJI'S CRUSHING REPLY.

HON. MR. JINNAH'S MESSAGE TO MUSSULMANS.

Under the joint auspices of the Branches of the Home Rule League a public meeting was held on Sunday night in Shantaram's Chawl, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. The subject was "The Present European Agitation," and there was a very large gathering.

The Chairman said they were met to hear three prominent citizens who would address them on the question of the European agitation in this country. Referring to various statements which had appeared in the "Statesman" and other papers Mr. Jinnah said: I really do not understand what they mean. It only shows that they are absolutely ignorant of the demands that we are making. If they only understood what was the scheme of reforms adopted by the Congress and the All-India Moslem League I am quite sure they would never advance such futile arguments. What I for myself would like to know from the Anglo-Indian community in this country is this. They admit that reforms must be introduced but they must be constitutional, they must be reasonable and they must be gradual. What I want to know is: What are the reforms which they propose to introduce into this country? We have not heard anything yet about it. There is one more word which I would like to say before I introduce the first speaker. Lord Sydenham, that reactionary who enjoyed the hospitality of this country and earned a fat salary from the coffers of its exchequer, has been carrying on an agitation (cries of Shame) which is discreditable to any man. He says as soon as the masses, for whom we are the trustees, are fit for Self-Government we shall instantly hand over the Government to the people. Well, gentlemen, all I can say is this. When the masses are fit for Self-Government they will not go to Lord Sydenham for Self-Government. That is my answer to Lord Sydenham.

The first speaker in the programme to-day is Mr. Bomanji who as you know is one of our strongest pillars (Cheers). It was Mr. Bomanji who gave us the munificent gift of one lakh of rupees at a critical moment. He is not a lawyer like myself, but is a commercial magnate and the reply to the European commercial community should come from him and you will hear when he addresses what the reply is.

A GREAT SCANDAL.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji said they had assembled there to discuss the question of the European agitation. But before he spoke on the subject he wanted to speak of another agitation which had been started nearer home during the last few weeks. This agitation of the Parsi community was headed by Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy. They had great respect for Sir Jamshetji, but he must remember that there was a strong party amongst them who disputed his claim as a leader even in communal matters. The memories of the Town Hall meeting of the community had not yet died away. What did Sir Jamshetji mean by starting this at a time when the whole country with one voice was determined to drown all sectional differences and present a united front to the Government. But what was he doing? He had collected 10 or 15 men and started a committee and asked for permission to allow a deputation to wait on Mr. Montagu. This question of Parsi deputation was a great scandal and it ought to be put down with a strong hand. They—Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans—were all Indians. This attempt on the part of Sir Jamshetji was most ill-advised, to use the mildest word. He hoped the whole of his community in Bombay, and Sir Jamshetji, if they wanted to save their reputation would desist from this thing. (Cheers).

THE QUESTION OF BRITISH CAPITAL.

Their chairman had told them that the European community had got no alternative to the scheme put forward by them. But he had heard from some of his English friends that at the Conference at Calcutta they had discussed and formulated a scheme which they were going to put before the public very soon. They had nothing else before them now but abuse and assertions that Indians were incompetent to enjoy the grant of self-government. Coming to the question of English capital invested in India it was according to Sir George Paish £365 millions. Against this sum there was the £40 millions currency reserve and £30 millions gold standard reserve; there were also about £30 millions invested by Indians during the last three years in Treasury Bills, exchequer bonds, etc., altogether about £100 millions. This left a balance of £265 millions. England had invested £3,200 millions all over the world; even in Chili, Paraguay, Urugnay and such other countries they had invested £620 millions where nobody could say the administration was British. Had they got any guarantees there? Coming to the great steamship companies of P. and O. and the British India, the speaker said the first could not be absolutely called an organisation working in India and the latter had made all its colossal pile in the coasting trade although lately they had vessels running to China and other countries. The British India was started with a capital of six hundred thousand pounds, and to-day their fleet was worth, at the current price, about £20 millions, which together with their investments, made about £25 to £30 millions. That was the value of their investment to-day. All the money they had made was out of Indians, and he would ask them whether they had a higher paid Indian officer than Rs. 70 per month.—the head serang. He wanted to ask the Company whether they could not find a single Indian during these 50 or 60 years to whom to give the post of a Covenanted servant. With regard to the question of the Exchange Banks, the National Bank's shares were to-day worth three times their original value, and they had not a single Indian who had been appointed as a Covenanted officer during these so many years. Jute mill shares were to-day worth six times their value.

THE POWER OF THE PURSE.

The Presidency banks were conducted with Indian money, but they had not trained any Indians to fill any responsible post. The inauguration of the Tata Industrial Bank had created a fear in the hearts of the European banks that their monopoly would be diverted. We must make the country rich. Why was England powerful enough to dominate the whole world? Because they had the power of the purse. But he appealed to the Englishmen. They had been working here for so many years, would they not out of pure gratitude, for making such colossal sums out of Indians, train Indians to carry on important industries?

THREE KINDS OF BUREAUCRATS.

There were three kinds of bureaucrats—the official, the mercantile and the military. Only lately had the last named bureaucrats thought fit to appoint nine men as officers out of the whole of Indian Army to Commissions. That was the "reasonable and constitutional" way of doing things. The officials should have treated them with more confidence and trust and not with suspicion. If they had only thrown open the ranks of commissioned officers, instead of emasculating them, there would have been two or three millions of Indians fighting on the Western front which would have changed the complexion of affairs. But the British Government only found an emasculated people now. "They would stand or fall with the British." Their salvation lay only in co-operation with the British. They knew that the ultimate power lay in the hands of the British Democracy, who had sympathy for India and Indians. They all knew the message their sovereign had given them of hope and sympathy, which was still fresh in their memory. They did not want to supplant the Europeans, but they did claim that they should get a substantial share of offices of Government. Look at the way Indians were treated on the railways! And it must be remembered that the major portion of railway income was derived from the large numbers of third class passengers. While the Railway Companies were securing houses for officers getting two to three thousand rupees per month, they were neglecting the large majority of their Indian employees.

But how long were these people going to deny them their birthright? There was a certain class of men among every class who were the favourites of the officials. These men amongst them were traitors to the country. (Shame.) And with the officials they won their reward of knighthoods, and C.I.E.'s and other titles for their personal aggrandisement. They were the real depressed class of India. (Laughter.) If they had a strong public voice, would they have been allowed to move so freely among us. But it was because they were not well organised that these chaps ("shame" and laughter), these Indians went about and played the game of certain officials in a most contemptible way.

AFTER 150 YEARS OF BRITISH RULE.

The Europeans in India were talking of slow and reasonable progress, but he would ask them what progress had the Indians achieved during these 150 years and more? They could have made far more progress. He gave the instance of the Phillipines which had got self-government in such a short time under the United States. The Calcutta Europeans and the magnates of the jute trade had told them that they were not fit for self-government, and that was after 150 years of British rule. At that rate we should have to wait another 200 or 300 years to enjoy the blessings of Home Rule. They, Indians, did not want a few more posts, but they wanted the power of the purse. They wanted the power to throw out money bills in the Legislative Councils. In conclusion the speaker asked the audience to work their best in the cause of Home Rule.

MR. M. SUBEDAR.

Mr. M. Subedar said that the European agitation which they had assembled to protest against was twofold. In the first place they had the agitation run by the Tories in England most of whom had eaten the salt of this country and were showing their gratitude (cries of shame) by blocking all the political aspirations of Indians and resisting the just demands which they were making for their political freedom. On the other hand they had in Calcutta and elsewhere a body of non-official Europeans standing out and asking for guarantees of various character before any kind of reforms could be carried out because they were afraid that if Home Rule were granted there would be serious disorders and anarchy. He pointed out the extreme hollowness of the position taken up by the European commercial community in that direction. Indians were themselves engaged in business and it was the interest of the Indian business men of this country to have peace and order and settled Government but the large body of the Indian business men had not thought fit, to raise cries of opposition to the demands for Home Rule. On the contrary most of the associations representing Indian business men had supported such a movement. The real meaning of the European demand for such a guarantee was not for peace and order but they wanted guarantees for the unjust and exclusive privileges in this country which they were enjoying. If the Europeans asked for proper representation commensurate with their own interests they would not oppose them, but these men wanted to oppose the whole movement for reforms tooth and nail.

"WHITE MARWARIS."

The next ground on which their demands are based is that they have invested large amounts in this country but in the speaker's opinion based on his humble economic studies that capital which England had invested in India had been paid a hundred times over in the last hundred years. The meanest Marwari moneylender would never want the return of the capital that had been paid a hundred times over yet these white Marwaris were coming here and asking them to give guarantee because they had a certain amount of capital invested here. What was the real position? If England had her capital in this country alone they might understand why they wanted such guarantees. But was Russia a settled country with the revolution occurring only yesterday? Was Persia a settled country? Were Argentina and China settled countries? And yet England had got ten times the capital invested in those countries and did they demand such guarantees in respect of such investments? If the Europeans in this country had understood their responsibilities as citizens of this country and had identified their interests with Indians there would not have been this cleavage. They had not only kept all positions of profit exclusively in their own hands but they had done everything they could to dissociate themselves from every progressive movement in this country and to separate themselves from every form of improvement which the people of this country were trying to achieve.

PRIVILEGE AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

It was said by the worthy or unworthy editor of the "Statesman" who styled himself the "friend of India" that if Self-Government was given to this country or if the finances of this country were placed in the hands of elected representative Indians the Jute industry would be taxed for the education of the children of the Babus. According to him the profits of the Jute industry were not to be taxed to contribute to the education of the Babus' children because they were Babus and the editor of the "Statesman" would like them to remain Babus. If we closely examined what the European agitation in India amounted to it would be seen that the exclusive position enjoyed by them in respect of trade and industries and in respect of every department Government, Railways, Banks, Insurance Companies etc., was at the bottom of it.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who spoke in Gujrathi and was much appreciated by the audience, said the Anglo-Indians were making too much of the British character of the administration to safeguard their special interests and privileges. But he would ask them who were the rulers of India when they came here as traders. They had carried on their trade under the Emperor Jehangir, and had they any guarantees then? When Jehangir gave them the permission did he also give them guarantees, and where was the British character of the Administration as the time? The power was in the hands of the Indians then, and what was the result of the want of guarantees, and what benefit had they got for all this? What was the result of the Europeans trading under the Mahomedan suzerainty? The whole power had been transferred from the hands of Mahomedans into the hands of the British traders. That was the effect of want of British character in the administration. (Loud cheers). When the European community held their meeting in the Skating Rink and made such eloquent speeches, one of them was asked by Mr. Bomanji whether he knew what the Indians really demanded, whether he knew the programme of the political leaders, and that English friend had to plead complete ignorance. But then when Lord Pentland, who was the great ruler of Madras at the present time, did not know the Congress resolution, how could they expect these traders to know about their politics. And these were the gentlemen who had started the present false and futile agitation, headed in England by that most "popular" of Governors Lord Sydenham. This gentleman had told his countrymen that the present agitation was being carried on by a handful of Indians. But if he had been in India now he would have found that it was not the "handful" of Indians who were asking for self-government, but the whole of India with one voice was demanding Home Rule. (Cheers)

INDIA'S FORMER GREATNESS.

Mr. Fakirchand Baijnath said Indians were the greatest traders in former times, but latterly it had passed out of their hands. It was the duty of the Indians to educate themselves and be great in the commercial sense. India had scope enough for all our young men if we developed our resources. The greatness of Japan was due in a great measure to her great commerce. Had we but a few more Tatas, India would be one of the greatest trading countries If India was given more rights she would justify the proud title of "The Brightest Jewel in the British Crown." (Cheers.)

Dr. Velker proposed a vote of thanks, which Mr. N. B. Vibhaker seconded, to Mr. Jinnah, which was passed with applause.

"A MICROSCOPIC MINORITY."

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings and replying to the vote of thanks, read a message he had just received from Mr. Horniman regretting his inability to be present at the meeting, through being at that moment engaged in another public duty. The message ran:—

"Please express my apologies to the meeting and say I feel assured that a microscopic minority of Englishmen, however vocal, can never succeed in overriding the views and opinions of the great democratic electorate with whom the issue rests in the last resort."

Mr. Jinnah continued:—Gentlemen, a special feature of to-day's meeting which has struck me is that every one of our principal speakers are members of the commercial community and it is but in the fitness of things that to the commercial attack there shall be a commercial counter-attack because remember that the one thing that has come out very clearly in the discussion which was put before you by the various merchants of position, experience and reputation was this, that the Europeans wished to maintain the commercial monopoly in this country and it is up to our merchants like Mr. Bomanji and the others who followed him that that monopoly should not be tolerated in this country and it is up to them to fight that battle which we have been fighting all this time for them. The time has come for them now to come to our rescue and reinforce us with the power which the Indian commercial world possesses at this moment in this country. It is only by their help and support that we shall be able to meet our opponents successfully.

Now I thank you very much for the warm reception you gave to the vote of thanks. My message to-day is this. I find in this meeting to-day a number of Mussalmans and I am very happy to see them here. (Cheers.)

My message to the Mussalmans is to join hands with your Hindu brethren. My message to the Hindus is to lift your backward brother up. In that spirit let the foundation of the Home Rule League be consecrated and there is nothing to fear for us. (Loud and continued cheers.)

A CORRECTION.

In connection with the report in our issue of Saturday of the Home Rule meeting at the Cotton Green it was inadvertently stated that Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that "four crores of our countrymen died of hunger annually." The report should have read: "Four crores of our countrymen lived on the verge of starvation."

ITALIAN SITUATION.

(Continued from Page 7.)

ENEMY'S PASSAGE OF TAGLIAMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Times" correspondent at the Italian headquarters says,—The enemy's passage of the Tagliamento is an eventuality which has been clearly foreseen since the retreat began. Only desperately fatigued troops opposed the crossing. The enemy's policy has been to send forward by the swiftest possible means fresh detachments, probably in no very intimate touch with the main body, with just sufficient strength and light artillery to prevail against troops who have been retreating without rest.

ITALIANS REVICTUALLED.

The Italians have now been revictualled and partially rested. The troops are going to refit and now march in step in company instead of in loose order. They are regaining their cheerfulness. The arrival of their Allied comrades in their midst was all that was rekquired to turn them again into a stubbornly resisting force.

Mr. Ward Price also mentions the greater order prevailing on the roads.

PURPOSE OF ITALIAN INVASION.

DREAD OF ALLIED STRENGTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

London, November 8.—Reliable information states that the German High Command decided on the stroke against Italy as the line of least resistance and as a result of the defeats this year on the western front. They thus return to the policy of assaulting the Allies in detail with the hope of dominating one at least. The position of the Russian army which has hitherto been holding up 110 divisions has been disappointing to Berlin where it was hoped that large reinforcements from there would be available against Italy. Germany is throwing in all she can now to score before the United States comes into the field. The great German dread is winter food riots.

ENEMY ALARM.

Berlin papers recognise that Submarine warfare is not succeeding and that their air raids are valueless. The Germans are campaigning with money to corrupt certain peoples and secure support for their peace movement. The military value of their success against the Italians is not great, as even with Italy and Russia on the defensive, attacks by France, Britain and America still mean a sure enemy defeat.

PROVINCIAL REFORMS.

C. P. SCHEME TO BE SUBMITTED TO MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 9.

The following is the summary of a scheme of provincial reforms drawn up by the Central Provinces deputation to be submitted to Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy:—

All revenue should be imperial or provincial. All imperial revenue should belong to the Government of India, in addition to which it should receive a percentage from the provincial revenue.

The Government of India should ordinarily make contracts with the provincial government for a period of five years.

In order to make the Indian Empire self-contained there should be constituted an Indian Privy Council and High Court for India. All judicial appointments should be held exclusively by members of the bar.

Distinction between regulated and non-regulated or major or minor provinces should be abolished.

Free and compulsory primary education should be regarded as the first charge on the State.

Functions of provincial councils should be both administrative and legislative, and it should possess power of local taxation.

The head of the C. P. Government should be a governor who should not ordinarily belong to the Indian Civil Service or any of the permanent services. Not less than half of the ministers should be Indians.

If the strength of the Imperial Council is fixed at 150 then the C. P. and Berar should be allotted 15 elected members.

Judicial and executive functions should be separated and the judiciary be placed under the direct control of the High Court.

All divisional commissionerships should be abolished. In making appointments preference should be given to natives of the province.

Rural boards and village panchayats should be constituted and encouraged. Municipalities, district councils and local boards should be wholly elected and should have full control over their finance.

The provincial council should consist of 100 members.

So long as the Mahomedans have separate electorates they should not participate in other elections.

The provincial council should possess all powers on legislation and control over all matters relating to provincial administration except the direction of military affairs or foreign relations, declaration of war, making of peace and entering into treaties other than commercial treaties.

The head of the local government should not be the president of the Council and he should be elected by that body.

All items of expenditure and all proposals concerning the ways and means for raising the necessary revenue should be submitted to the council for adoption.

MADRAS LINGAYATS' MEMORIAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

A special meeting of the Lingayats of Madras, including some leading men of the moffusil parts, was held on the 7th instant Mr. A. Sangapa presiding to consider the present political situation and to arrange for a deputation to wait upon the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu and H. E. the Viceroy. The president explained to the audience the present situation in English and Mr. Allam Basappa after reading the sympathetic telegrams and letters from various places explained the president's speech in Kanarese; and the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

"That the Lingayets of this presidency express their Loyalty and deep devotion to the British Crown and offer their warmest welcome to the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu and H. E. the Viceroy to this presidency.

"That this community in view of its being from time immemorial an exclusive, but an "important community" both in commerce and agriculture as expressed by the late Mr. Gokhale in his political testament be afforded special facilities for adequate representation in municipalities, Local Boards and in Public services; and at least two seats should be given in the Legislative Council.

"That this community urges upon the Government to make after the termination of the war elementary education free and compulsory and in view of its backward State in education special endowments by way of Scholarships be made by the Government."

A committee was appointed to draw up the Memorial and to arrange for the Deputation.

"MESSENGER OF GREAT BRITAIN'S GOODWILL AND SYMPATHY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following telegram to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, Bombay:—"Madras Provincial Congress Committee begs to welcome you most heartily to India, greeting you as a messenger of Great Britain's goodwill and sympathy, and looking confidently to his Majesty's Government for the reforms asked for by the Indian National Congress of 1916."

GODHRA'S WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, Nov. 10.

The following telegram was sent this evening by the Panchmahals District Congress Committee:—"Heartily and sincerely welcome Right Hon. Montagu and wish him every success in his noble mission."

CAWNPORE'S GREETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 10.

The following message has been sent to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India:—"Home Rule League and peoples and Association, Cawnpore, accord a cordial welcome to Right Hon. E. S. Montagu and earnestly hope that he would accept Congress-Muslim League Scheme of Reforms which represents our minimum demands"

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

CONDITION OF INDIAN TROOPS.

INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that a special inquiry was being made into the condition of Indian troops in East Africa, particularly into medical equipment, convalescent treatment and rationing.

Col. Yate asked:—When will reports of accredited correspondent accompanying the forces in East Africa appear in British and Indian newspapers?

Mr. Macpherson replied:—When any report is received, it will doubtless be published. I understand that the correspondent is at present on the sick list.

ENEMY DOCKS BOMBED.

GOOD WORK BY AIR SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

The Admiralty says:—The Air Service bombed St. Denis, Westrem and the Bruges docks on Friday night. Large quantities of explosives were dropped with good results causing fire at the Bruges docks. All our machines returned.

DR. HELFFERICH RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM. Nov. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

An official telegram from Berlin says that the Kaiser has accepted the resignation of Dr. Helfferich of the post of Vice-Chancellor.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR OFFICES WRECKED.

SEQUEL TO PACIFIST MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

Following a recent pacifist meeting, the mob wrecked the Independent Labour offices near Consett, and set them on fire. The flames were extinguished.

MOHAMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

MADRAS TO PROTEST AGAINST DETENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

It is announced that a public meeting of the citizens of Madras will be convened to-day at 5-30 p.m., at the Gokhale Hall to express disappointment at the continued detention of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali and to take such measures as may be necessary to secure their early release.

MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA'S WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for India, Bombay:—"Madras Mahajana Sabha offer you most cordial welcome to India and wishes your visit will help India to get a large measure of responsible government leading to a new era of popular contentment and prosperity."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The week closed with an exceedingly dull market, backers of jute shares apparently holding off and coal shares not attracting much attention. The tone of the latter was very steady. Miscellaneous and industrials ruled quiet. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burrakur 43-8; Empire 11, 11-4; Equitable (ord) 50, 50-4; Ghusick 23; Industry 13-8, 13-12; Jumoni 12-8, 12-12; Kalapahari 14-8; Nazira 18; Raneegunge 42-8, 52-12; Samla Kendra 19-4; Teetulmuri 22, 22-4, 21-8, 21-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 530; Auckland (ord) 318, 320, 324; Barnagore (ord) 119, 120; Clive (ord) 210, 206, 209; Empire (ord) 47-12, 48; Fort Gloster (ord) 580 x.d.; Fort William (ord) 240; Kamarhatty 435, 432, 438, 440; Lansdowne (ord) 44-4, 44-8.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (ord) 315; Alliance Bank (pref) 101 s.l.; Bank of Bengal 1,555; Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 147; Calcutta City Flour 16-12, 17; Great India Phosphate 29, 30; Fort William Flour 23-8, 23-12; Jamas Glendys 12-8, 12-10; Monarch Flour 9-4, 9-8; Soudia Rubber 8.80; Surma Valley Saw Mills 19-12, 20.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-4 to 69-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-10 to 69-14.

MR. MONTAGU AND PARTY.

ARRIVAL IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

The Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and party arrived at Delhi this morning and are staying at Viceregal Lodge.

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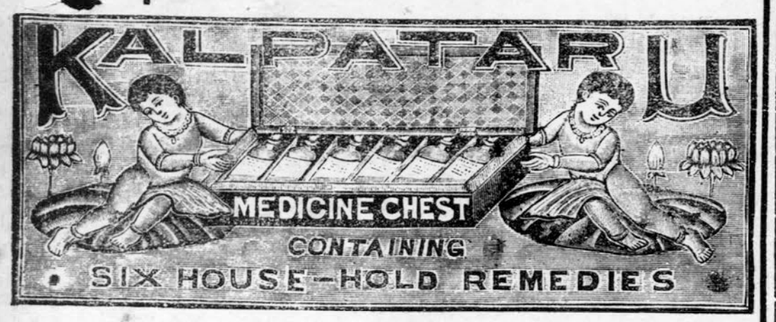

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ANALYST.

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GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. G F De Montmorency and D. Johnstone revert to the Punjab. Exemption from operations of the Army Act shall cease to extend to A. H. Gerrish, sergeant, Railway Police, Amballa, F. Wilson, Salt Inspector, Shahpur, and J. A. Suvedara, commission agent, Cawnpur.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. H. H. Kett'ewell has been appointed Chaplain, Lahore.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The designation of the Imperial Bacteriologist, Muktesar Laboratory, is changed to "Director and First Bacteriologist, Muktesar Laboratory." The services of Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, Conservator of Forests, is placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade, London, in connection with war work. Mr. C. G. Trever, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, officiates as Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr S G Mustaffa is appointed Assistant Engineer and posted to Bombay

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Miller Hallet, 16th Rifles, is appointed Assistant Commandant, Gilgit Corps of Scouts. Lieut. Maclagan, 44th Infantry, is appointed Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps. Major J. S. Crosthwaite is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan. Major R. J. W. Heale is posted as Political Agent, Kurram.

In consequence of the misconduct of Mr. Ramanath Mahanti, late Tahsildar, Chandbali, Bihar and Orissa, is deprived of the title of Rai Saheb.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. K. Datta Gupta is appointed Additional Assistant Secretary, Finance Department. Mr. A. D. Butterfield is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. C. Leach, Insppector of Mines, resigns service. Messrs. G. Wren and S. H. Holding are appointed Assistant Superintendents, Telegraph Engineering.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—To be Second-Lieutenants:—W P Cowie, L H H Taffs. Infantry Branch.—R V Littlewood, E W F Rodgers, G F West, H O DeGale, W J Cox, A C Ballock, T S Brunton, F C Pine, H R Frost, A H Bailey, W G Gould, F H Frost, F Swynnerton, W S E Mannes Abbot, W T M Rowe, G G R Hunter, S P Jennings, A H Jones, N A P Brewin, J W Tate, R T Sullivan, L G Handscomb, E Edwards, H P Smith, A B Meikle, A P Keelan, T F Finnigan, C H Dale, J M Kilbun, L M Thompson, G Gordon, E W Shenton, W A A Battle, O J Eganwyer, F R Virgo; J O Wisher, R J Hannay, A J Dirks, H V Gordon, S G C Nash, J S Rogers, E L Godley, A Balfour, R R Blumpton, B St. C Wilks, W C Savage, R S Harpercollins, R W L Kelly, L A H Smith, W J Pannett, A K Wilson, S H Moffatt, G R Pippet, E J A Cook, J W Brodie, W C Dickson, F W Spargo, H S T Dallmeyer, W E Inman, C Q Henriques, E C Watson, G F H Ginling, R H Yorke, A R Anderson, A Lowry, L J Roach, F U Rose, J M Robertson, P S Sawyer, G A H Searle, H J Gasson, W Casling, R C Jeffreys, D Blake, G P Connor, J B Brooks; E W Perry, A G Milward, H C Smith, G C Shannon, I H Taunton, E G Barter, B G Holdsworth, L E S Teague, B G B G Everard.

Lord Ronaldshay becomes Honorary Commandant, Ca'cutta Scottish and Cossipore Mobile Artillery.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

W Fishley and A Palsen Paire appointed temporary lieutenants and J M Calder, A Crammond, G W Hollings De Mc Phee, R N Ashton, A G Cenre, and R O Stokes, are appointed temporary engineers. Lieutenants J S Belfield, J Robson, B J Spprintall, G A Hunt are appointed temporary engineers, Sub-Lieutenants, Munitions Board. Lieut-Col A B Beadon is appointed Controller Munitions, Delhi Circle. Sir G C Buchanan is appointed Member, Munition Board..

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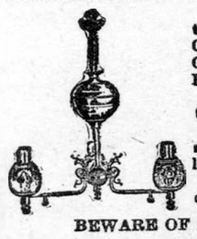

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov 13

The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, the United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India east, Berar, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras presidency. It was equal to the normal in the Konkan. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the remaining divisions. The rainfall from the 4th May to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Madras coast north and is within 20 per cent. of the normal elsewhere.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th November, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the south-west Punjab and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect over the whole division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect except in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks. Cochin and Colombo are the only stations reporting rainfall to-day. The disturbed conditions in the south Bay of Bengal persist. Temperature is in defect to the north of Latitude 18 deg. N.

Local rain is likely on the north Coromandel coast and some showers in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 10th of November, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	86.0	68.1	71	..	0	..
Do. (9th Nov.)	83.6	64.8	73	..	0	0
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th Nov.)	87.9	71.5	54	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82.6	53.8	43	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	76.5	40.1	63	..	0	—0.05
Lahore	77.0	44.8	92	..	0	0
Hissar	77.6	45.6	64	..	0	..
Ambala	78.1	49.1	80	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	76.0	55.0	62	..	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.7	51.3	65	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	80.5	51.0	67	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	78.1	49.8	58	..	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	79.2	52.5	74	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	78.8	50.2	71	..	0	—0.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85.7	45..	58	..	0	0
Karachi	82.2	62.3	68	..	0	—0.08
Ajmer	75.2	46.4	76	..	0	—0.01
Jaipore	78.9	49.1	45	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	79.0	58.8	56	..	0	0
Mount Abu	67.8	49.4	42	..	0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.8	53.7	47	..	0	0
Dwarka	84.8	63.7	59	..	0	0
Veraval	87.9	63.3	46	..	0	0
Rajkot	83.0	49.8	60	..	0	—0.11
Bhavnagar Para	84.4	55.8	68	..	0	0
Surat	87.3	68.8	64	..	0	—0.05
Ahmedabad	86.4	58.7	45	..	0	0
Deesa	85.7	52.4	49	..	0	—0.02
Neemuch	78.1	48.8	67	..	0	0
Indore	80.1	50.6	58	..	0	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.3	50.5	75	..	0	—0.20
Saugor	80.1	55.2	39	..	0	—0.12
Hoshangabad	80.1	52 0	47	..	0	—0.18
Khandwa	81.8	52.4	66	..	0	—0.18
Akola	86.1	54.8	53	..	0	—0.25
Amraoti	83.6	61.1	38	..	0	—0.25
Nagpur	82.9	68.8	60	..	0	—0.51
Chanda	82.1	59.4	72	..	0	—0.46
Raipur	81.2	59.5	77	..	0	—0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	71.0	73	..	0	—0.30
Ratnagiri	89.1	67.3	62	..	0.73	+0.38
Marmugao	81.4	69.9	84	..	1.15	+0.61
Karwar	86.8	66.9	93	..	0	—1.37
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.3	51.3	60	..	0	—0.26
Ahmednagar	80.6	53.5	52	..	0	—0.36
Poona	82.8	54.7	79	..	0.27	—0 30
Sholapur	85.0	60.4	53	..	0	—0.66
Bijapur	82.3	54.6	57	..	0	—0.48
Belgaum	80.7	57.4	78	..	0.20	—0 95
Aurangabad	83.0	56.4	42	..	0	—0.27
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.0	57.8	74	..	0	—0.41
Hyderabad	81.2	63.2	80	..	0	—0.76
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.4	73.1	74	..	0.02	—1.57
Calicut	86.0	75.6	89	..	0	—2.65
Cochin	84.6	73.7	79	0.68	1.79	—1.54
Colombo	83.0	75.4	83	1.16	3.38	—1.37
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	73.5	93	..	0.09	—3 52
Bellary	87.1	64.6	65	..	0.22	—1.00
Cuddapah	88.2	72.3	78	..	0	—1.47
Madras	85.4	75.3	80	..	0.57	—4 56
Bangalore	81.2	64.7	80	..	0	—1.84
Coimbatore	87.4	70.0	82	..	0.79	—0.56
Trichinopoly	89.1	73.9	78	..	2.93	—0.98
Negapatam	82.5	70.1	80	..	5.42	—0.43

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 10th November, 1917, was 30.073 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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